



# OFDA ANNUAL REPORT FY 1993

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE LITERATURE

Office of US  
Foreign Disaster  
Assistance  
Agency for  
International  
Development

Washington, DC  
20523



# OFDA ANNUAL REPORT

## FY 1993

The FY 1993 Annual Report of the Agency for International Development/ Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance was researched, written, and produced by Suzanne Burgess, Lisa Doughten, Dennis King, Jennifer Lind, Mikaela Meredith, Joseph Ponte, Sarah Poole, Alexis Robles, and Kimberly Smith of LABAT-ANDERSON, Incorporated in Arlington, Virginia, under contract number PDC-0000-C-00-8153-00.



Filling bags of U.S. donated wheat for Somalia disaster victims at the port in Mombasa, Kenya.

*(Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PR)*

Cover photos, clockwise from top left: Effects of civil strife, Hoddur, Somalia. (Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PR); Flooding in Rivno Oblast, northwestern Ukraine. (Photo by Paul Randolph, USAID/BHR/OFDA); The front line, Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina. (Photo by William Stuebner, OFDA/DART Zagreb Field Officer)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms . . . . .	5
The Role of the U.S. Military in International Disaster Response . . . . .	7
Prevention, Mitigation, and Preparedness: Reducing the Cost of Disasters . . . . .	11
Prior-Year and Non-Declared Disasters . . . . .	14
FY 1993 Declared Disasters . . . . .	15
<b>AFRICA</b> . . . . .	16
<b>Angola</b> —Civil Strife . . . . .	17
<b>Benin</b> —Refugees . . . . .	17
<b>Egypt</b> —Earthquake . . . . .	18
<b>Eritrea</b> —Tornado . . . . .	18
<b>Ethiopia</b> —Drought, Food Shortages, and Returnees . . . . .	18
<b>Ethiopia</b> —Locusts . . . . .	19
<b>Ghana</b> —Refugees . . . . .	19
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b> —Refugees . . . . .	19
<b>Kenya</b> —Drought . . . . .	20
<b>Liberia</b> —Civil Strife . . . . .	20
<b>Mozambique</b> —Displaced Persons . . . . .	21
<b>Rwanda</b> —Displaced Persons . . . . .	21
<b>Sierra Leone</b> —Displaced Persons . . . . .	22
<b>Somalia</b> —Civil Strife . . . . .	22
<b>Southern Africa</b> —Drought . . . . .	24
Malawi . . . . .	24
Namibia . . . . .	24
Swaziland . . . . .	24
Zambia . . . . .	24
Zimbabwe . . . . .	24
<b>Sudan</b> —Civil Strife/Displaced Persons . . . . .	26
<b>Togo</b> —Displaced Persons . . . . .	27
<b>Zaire</b> —Displaced Persons . . . . .	27
<b>Zaire</b> —Civil Strife . . . . .	29
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b> . . . . .	30
<b>Burma</b> —Fire . . . . .	31
<b>China</b> —Dam Burst . . . . .	31
<b>Fiji</b> —Cyclone . . . . .	31

<b>India—Floods (I)</b> . . . . .	31
<b>India—Floods (II)</b> . . . . .	31
<b>Indonesia—Earthquake</b> . . . . .	32
<b>Mongolia—Winter Weather</b> . . . . .	32
<b>Nepal—Floods</b> . . . . .	32
<b>Philippines—Floods/Lahars</b> . . . . .	33
<b>Philippines—Volcanic Eruption</b> . . . . .	34
<b>Solomon Islands—Cyclone</b> . . . . .	34
<b>South Asia—Locust Infestation</b> . . . . .	34
Afghanistan . . . . .	35
India . . . . .	35
Pakistan . . . . .	34
<b>Vanuatu—Cyclone</b> . . . . .	35
<b>Vietnam—Floods</b> . . . . .	35

**EUROPE, NEAR EAST, AND NEWLY  
INDEPENDENT STATES** . . . . .

<b>Albania—Floods</b> . . . . .	37
<b>Armenia—Emergency</b> . . . . .	37
<b>Former Yugoslavia—Civil Strife</b> . . . . .	37
<b>Iraq—Emergency</b> . . . . .	38
<b>Lebanon—Displaced Persons</b> . . . . .	40
<b>Tajikistan—Civil Strife</b> . . . . .	40
<b>Tajikistan—Floods</b> . . . . .	41
<b>Ukraine—Floods</b> . . . . .	41
<b>Yemen—Floods</b> . . . . .	41
<b>Yemen—Locust Infestation</b> . . . . .	42

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN** . . . . .

<b>Bolivia—Landslide</b> . . . . .	44
<b>Ecuador—Floods</b> . . . . .	44
<b>Honduras—Tropical Storm</b> . . . . .	44
<b>Jamaica—Floods</b> . . . . .	45
<b>Mexico—Floods/Mudslides</b> . . . . .	45
<b>Nicaragua—Floods</b> . . . . .	45
<b>Venezuela—Tropical Storm</b> . . . . .	45

<b>Summary of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</b> . . . . .	46
--	----

# ACRONYMS

## U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and Private Groups

---

<b>ADRA</b>	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
<b>ARC</b>	American Red Cross
<b>CARE</b>	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
<b>CCF</b>	Christian Children's Fund
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>CWS</b>	Church World Services
<b>FHI</b>	Food for the Hungry International
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>LWR</b>	Lutheran World Relief (U.S.)
<b>MAF</b>	Mission Aviation Fellowship
<b>MAP</b>	Medical Assistance Programs, International
<b>MCI</b>	Mercy Corps International
<b>SCF/US</b>	Save the Children Federation/U.S.
<b>WVRD</b>	World Vision Relief & Development
<b>YMCA</b>	Young Men's Christian Association

## Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

---

<b>AICF</b>	Action Internationale Contre la Faim
<b>CISP</b>	Comitato Internazionale Per Lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (International Committee for the Development of Peoples)
<b>MSF</b>	Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)
<b>NPA</b>	Norwegian People's Aid
<b>SCF/UK</b>	Save the Children Fund/U.K.
<b>SOM</b>	Sovereign Order of Malta

## International Organizations and U.N. Agencies

---

<b>DHA</b>	U.N. Department of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>LWF</b>	Lutheran World Federation
<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Community
<b>UNDP</b>	U.N. Development Program
<b>UNDRO</b>	U.N. Office of the Disaster Relief Coordinator
<b>UNHCR</b>	U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	U.N. Children's Fund

<b>UNOSOM</b>	U.N. Operations for Somalia
<b>WCC</b>	World Council of Churches
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## **U.S. Organizations/Programs**

---

<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)
<b>CENTCOM</b>	Central Command (U.S. Department of Defense)
<b>CINCPAC</b>	Commander-in-Chief Pacific (U.S. Department of Defense)
<b>DART</b>	Disaster Assistance Response Team
<b>DOD</b>	U.S. Department of Defense
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>EUCOM</b>	European Command (U.S. Department of Defense)
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FFP</b>	Food For Peace Office (USAID)
<b>FFW</b>	Food-for-Work (aid program)
<b>FEWS</b>	USAID-sponsored Famine Early Warning System
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
<b>RP</b>	Bureau of Refugee Programs (U.S. Department of State)
<b>SOUTHCOM</b>	Southern Command (U.S. Department of Defense)
<b>USACE</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>USAF</b>	U.S. Air Force
<b>USAID</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development
<b>USAID/AFR</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development/Bureau for Africa
<b>USAID/BHR</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development/Bureau for Humanitarian Response
<b>USAID/EUR</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development/Bureau for Europe
<b>USAID/NE</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development/Bureau for Near East
<b>USDA</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>USFS</b>	U.S. Forest Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
<b>USG</b>	United States Government
<b>USGS</b>	U.S. Geological Survey (U.S. Department of the Interior)

## **Miscellaneous**

---

<b>DCM</b>	Deputy Chief of Mission
<b>DP</b>	displaced persons
<b>FY</b>	fiscal year
<b>MRE</b>	Meal Ready to Eat
<b>MT</b>	metric tons
<b>ORS</b>	oral rehydration salts (a sugar-salt combination for diarrheal diseases)
<b>PASA</b>	Participating Agency Service Agreement
<b>PMP</b>	Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness
<b>PSC</b>	Personal Services Contractor
<b>RSSA</b>	Resources Support Services Agreement
<b>TDY</b>	temporary duty (assignment)

---

# THE ROLE OF THE U.S. MILITARY IN INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE

Now, whenever a complex humanitarian emergency erupts somewhere in the world, one of the first questions that seems to be asked is: "Is there a role for the U.S. military?" Of course, the U.N., the private international relief organizations, and the civilian USG agencies are usually already on the scene providing life-saving humanitarian assistance. Nevertheless, as is often the case in these complex emergencies, there are tremendous logistical requirements and security considerations that military or peacekeeping missions seem best-equipped to handle. While the U.S. military is unmatched in its ability to provide logistical resources and security in conflict situations, the expense and possible loss of U.S. military personnel make its proposed involvement in these situations a hotly debated U.S. foreign policy issue. Some argue that the two "cultures" of the military and the civilian humanitarian organizations are incompatible and that involvement in life-saving operations may diminish DOD's first priority: combat readiness. Others counter that the United States position in the world compels it to have a role and that military involvement is the only thing that can save innocent lives in these complex, conflict emergencies.

The U.S. military has long been active in providing humanitarian assistance to victims of foreign disasters. Until recently, most of this emergency assistance has primarily been in the form of airlifting relief supplies to foreign countries stricken by natural disasters, on behalf of USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Although OFDA is first required to try to use commercial carriers to transport relief supplies to foreign countries, often the urgency of the disaster and the remoteness of the location necessitates the tasking of DOD resources. DOD has been tasked to airlift relief commodities from OFDA stockpiles to a number of disaster sites in foreign countries over the past thirty years. In 1989, DOD took it upon itself to provide relief supplies to displaced persons in the aftermath of the U.S. military's intervention in Panama.

The turning point in DOD's involvement in providing humanitarian assistance was Operation Provide Comfort. This was the Pentagon codename given to the U.S. military's mission to assist Iraqi minority groups following the end of the Persian Gulf War. As Coalition military forces were withdrawing from the region following Iraq's

expulsion from Kuwait and unconditional surrender, Saddam Hussein re-deployed his armed forces to quash Kurdish uprisings in the north and Shiite uprisings in the South. This caused an estimated 400,000 refugees to flee to the mountainous Iraq-Turkey border, and hundreds of thousands more to migrate into Iran. After U.S. Secretary of State James Baker personally witnessed the plight of the refugees, the Bush administration decided to begin airdrops to the refugees of unused DOD supplies, such as MREs, blankets, tents, and containers of water, which had been pre-positioned in Turkey for possible use in the Persian Gulf War.

At the same time, the United Nations and mostly European NGOs began to mount humanitarian relief operations to assist the refugees. The living conditions in the mountains were deplorable and death rates of refugee children continued to climb. OFDA deployed a DART to assist in the coordination between DOD personnel and the mostly European relief workers on the ground, who were suspicious of each other and had never worked together before. It soon became obvious that the Kurdish refugees could not stay in Turkey and that the U.S. military needed to extricate itself from this humanitarian situation, and turn over coordination of the relief operation to some other entity. Soon the mission of Operation Provide Comfort changed from airdropping relief supplies to refugees to creating safe and stable conditions in northern Iraq so that the refugees could return to their homes. In less than four months, over 95% of the refugees that had fled to the Turkish border returned to northern Iraq and were assisted by NGOs in a UNHCR-coordinated relief program and guaranteed protection by Coalition Forces based in Turkey and a small contingent of U.N. Guards.

A somewhat more traditional DOD humanitarian exercise occurred almost simultaneously as Operation Provide Comfort, when a devastating cyclone struck the coast of Bangladesh in late April 1991. This time, U.S. military assets positioned in the Indian Ocean during the Persian Gulf War were diverted to transport relief supplies, repair damaged roads, restore services to an airport in the affected area, and provide purified water to the cyclone victims. The cost of this mission, dubbed Operation Sea Angel, was estimated at almost \$20 million, while the initial Operation Provide Comfort expenditures

were valued at over \$465 million. Not since the reconstruction efforts following World War II had DOD been so directly involved in providing humanitarian assistance to foreign disaster victims or devoted so much of its own resources.

A little over one year later the world was shocked by the news and pictures coming out of Somalia, which had deteriorated into famine and anarchy following the overthrow of the repressive military regime of Siad Barre. Fighting between rival Somali clans made donor food distribution and relief programs impossible, and by the summer of 1992, thousands of Somalis, mostly children, were dying each day due to malnutrition and disease. In late August 1992, the USG announced that it was launching DOD airlifts of humanitarian relief supplies from Mombasa, Kenya into Somalia, in cooperation with the U.N., ICRC, NGOs, and other donors. At the same time, OFDA dispatched a DART to the region to aid in the coordination between DOD and the relief organizations and to manage parallel USG civilian relief activities being carried out by the U.N. and various NGOs.



**USAF C-130s ready to deliver humanitarian assistance to Somalia from Mombasa, Kenya.** (Photo by Mikaela Meredith, USAID/BHR/OFDA)

By November, it became clear that airlifts could not begin to deliver enough food to feed the millions of starving Somalis and the violence and looting of relief supplies made U.N. and private relief efforts on the ground ineffective. In December 1992, the USG proposed to the United Nations that it send a U.S. military force to Somalia to establish security so that relief organizations could deliver life-saving assistance to millions of innocent affected Somalis. The U.N. Security Council agreed, and on December 9, the first U.S. military troops landed on

the beaches of Somalia. Soon the level of violence between the rival clans subsided, and the sizable U.S.-led military presence was setting up logistical operations, escorting relief convoys to previously inaccessible areas, and restoring security to the country. Here again, members of OFDA's Disaster Assistance Response Team were stationed in Mogadishu and other areas to serve as an interface between DOD and the relief organizations.

In March 1993, once the mortality rates began to decline and a sense of security began to return throughout Somalia, the U.S. military forces started a phased withdrawal and transfer of its peacekeeping operations to a multinational U.N. force. However, efforts to impose a political solution on Somalia were met with resistance from a major Somali warlord in Mogadishu, Mohamed Farah Aideed. U.N. and U.S. forces were increasingly subject to sniperfire and landmines, culminating in the October 3rd ambush of a U.N. contingent, which left 18 American servicemen dead and 75 wounded. The U.S. reexamined its role in the Somalia peacekeeping operation and President Clinton soon announced that all U.S. troops would be out of Somalia by March 31, 1994.

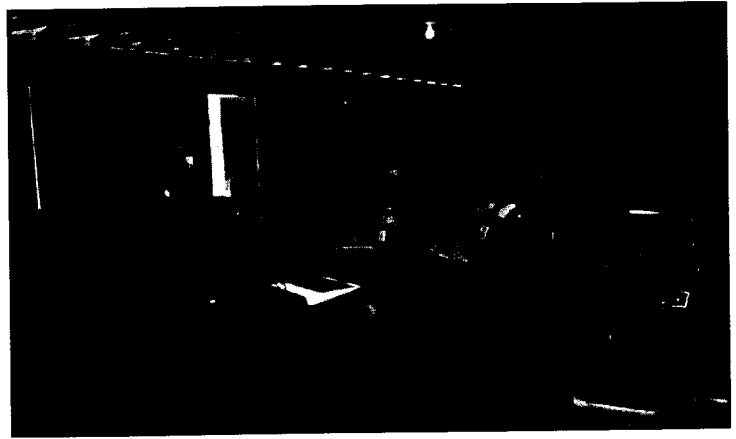
Even before this decision, the role of the U.S. military in complex humanitarian emergencies was being debated by USAID, DOD, and State Department staff, as well as in Congress, the American PVO community, academia, and the press. In May 1993, OFDA sponsored a conference on "Civilian/Military Involvement in International Humanitarian Interventions" that included representatives from USAID, the State Department, all branches of DOD, the PVO community, the U.N., ICRC, Congress, and the media. This conference marked the first time that these participants met with each other to discuss the role of the military in humanitarian activities and its relationship with the civilian international relief community. Many of the foreign and PVO participants voiced their concern that involvement of the U.S. military could compromise the neutrality that private groups must maintain in humanitarian, conflict-based emergencies. The conference participants derived lessons learned from the Iraq and Somalia crises and pledged to foster collaboration and understanding of each other's respective roles in future situations.

Undoubtedly, the U.S. Department of Defense has a role to play in the U.S. Government's provision of humanitarian relief in foreign disaster situations. Just how large a role will be determined by U.S. foreign policy. In Bosnia, for example, DOD has been contributing its considerable logistical resources to U.N.-coordinated humanitarian airlift and airdrop operations for quite some time, but does not participate in escorting relief convoys or dangerous peacekeeping duties as it did in Somalia. The Office of Humanitarian & Refugee Affairs within the Pentagon is the office that coordinates the



utilization of DOD's assets for disaster assistance overseas. Generally, DOD prefers to have clearly defined objectives and limited timeframes, which are not always compatible with long-term humanitarian and rehabilitation goals in foreign disaster situations. Work has already begun on defining the mission objectives of possible U.S. military involvement in humanitarian, peacekeeping operations and establishing entry and exit criteria.

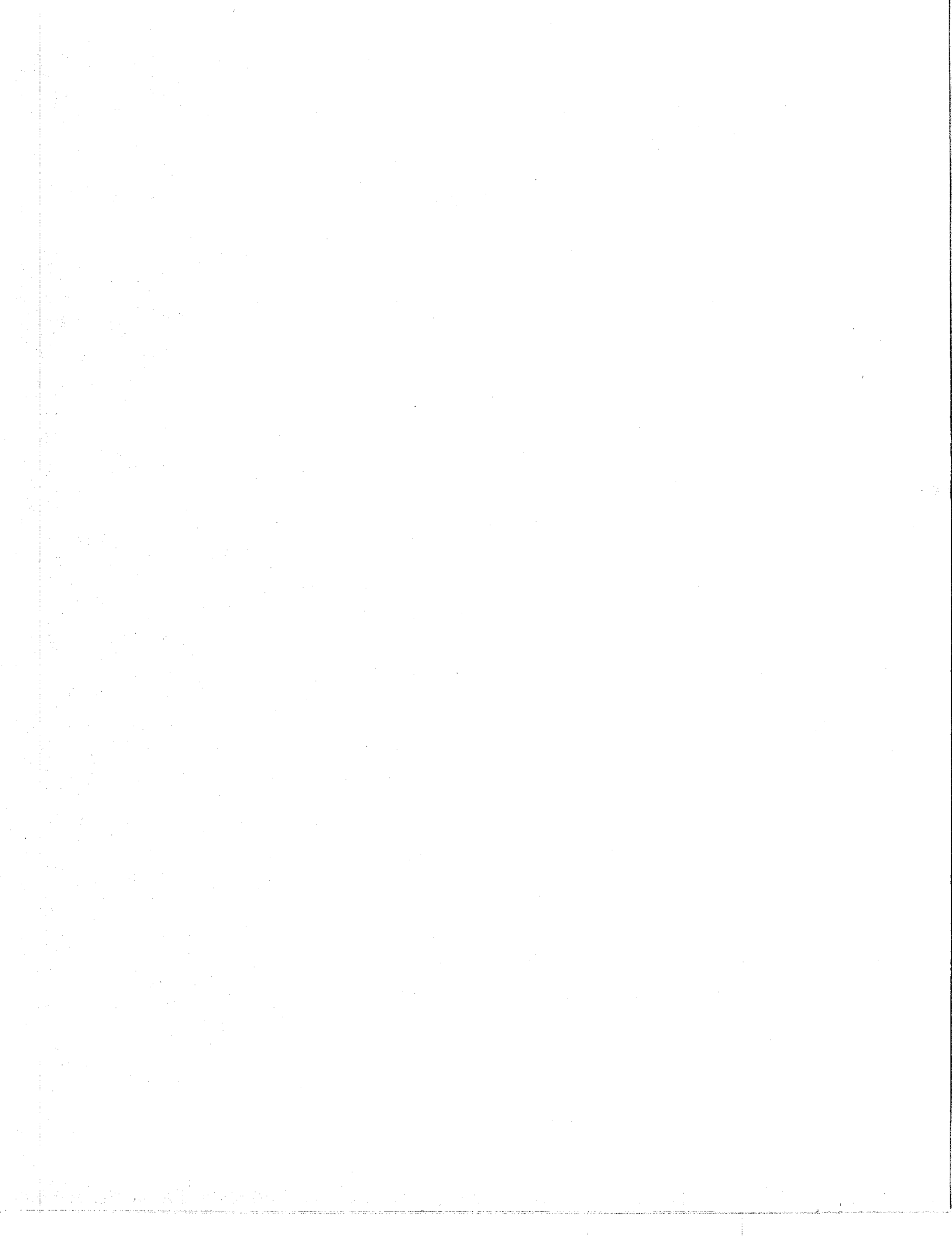
In most complex emergencies, there are usually military, political, and humanitarian concerns and issues. All three must be addressed and in a coordinated and balanced manner. The U.S. military may have a role to play, but it must plan and coordinate its operations with the international aid agencies, government relief offices, and non-governmental organizations.



**Peace Enforcement Exercise with the U.S. military, USAID/BHR/OFDA and NGOs at the Joint Readiness Training Center, Fort Polk, Louisiana.**

*(Photo by Liz Lukasavich, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

**Note:** This article was written prior to the USG decision to send U.S. military troops on a humanitarian mission to Rwanda in July 1994.



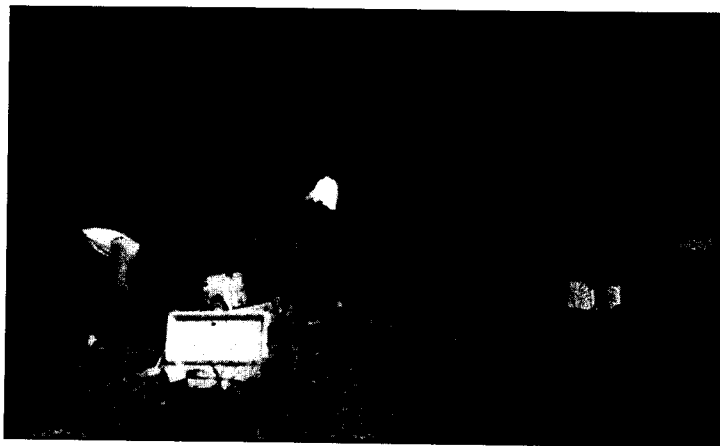
# PREVENTION, MITIGATION, AND PREPAREDNESS: REDUCING THE COST OF DISASTERS

Disasters inflict heavy casualties and material losses worldwide each year. Growing populations living in high risk areas make it inevitable that disasters, when they occur, will affect increasing numbers of people. Environmental degradation is creating vulnerability to drought and famine. Chemical spills and industrial accidents have become increasing threats as countries develop, often without adequate safeguards. Likewise, growing ethnic tensions and increasing instability in the world are leading to more civil strife, food shortages, and displaced populations, increasing the need for long-term disaster assistance.

OFDA's Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness (PMP) Division seeks to stimulate new and innovative approaches to reduce the impacts of disasters on potential victims and economic assets, on the assumption that it is far more cost-effective to protect communities from disasters than to provide relief and recovery after they occur. The PMP Division encourages concern for disasters in USAID development projects, and promotes PMP activities in cooperation with PVOs, international organizations, other donors, and the host countries. The PMP Division undertakes projects based on disaster impacts and the potential for effective USAID intervention in the areas of disaster early warning, drought/famine mitigation, industrial accident prevention, and disaster management training. A relatively small investment in a PMP intervention can save thousands of lives and billions of dollars of economic assets, as well as reduce the cost of the USG's assistance to disaster-stricken countries.

One example of how investments in early warning can save lives and be cost-effective took place in the Philippines in 1991. In April of that year, Mount Pinatubo began emitting ash and steam, a normal precursor to a volcanic eruption. Using equipment and technical expertise provided by OFDA and the USGS, the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology monitored the volcanic activity. Based on early warning indicators, the Government of the Philippines ordered the evacuation of residents from a 20-mile radius of the mountain and U.S. military personnel, dependents, and resources were withdrawn from Clark Air Force Base. In June 1991, volcanic eruptions began and killed hundreds of people,

destroyed over 10,000 homes, and caused an initial \$260 million worth of damage to public and private property in the first several weeks. Nevertheless, at least 80,000 people were saved and an estimated \$1 billion in U.S. and Filipino assets were spared, due to the early warning investment and preemptive evacuation.



**Technicians from the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) installing a volcanic mudslide (lahar) sensing device on the slopes of Mt. Pinatubo.**

*(Photo by PHIVOLCS)*

In recent years, the world-wide demand for emergency food aid has been increasing, due to a combination of natural disasters, environmental pressures, and the growing number of civil conflicts that disrupt food production and distribution. An example of a PMP food production sector project is OFDA's Famine Mitigation Activity. This activity includes a three-year grant, initiated in 1993, to WFP's Disaster Mitigation Program to encourage the incorporation of famine mitigation measures into WFP's food assistance projects. WFP is collaborating with donors, non-governmental organizations, host governments, and local communities in the design and implementation of its famine mitigation interventions. Areas of concentration include vulnerability mapping and training in Eritrea, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Madagascar, Mozambique and other famine-prone countries in Africa. It is expected that through its grant to WFP, OFDA will help support local coping mechanisms with longer-lasting famine mitigation

techniques and reduce the dependency on emergency food supplies.

Through OFDA's cooperative agreement with USDA, the Famine Mitigation Activity oversees a number of grants to PVOs, providing seeds and tools, enhancing the livestock sector, and supporting preventive health measures to aid vulnerable populations in such places as Ethiopia. The Activity also provides technical assistance to USAID Missions. The USAID Mission in Niger, for example, contacted the Famine Mitigation Activity and asked for assistance with their Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Program (DPM). In response, the Famine Mitigation Activity provided assistance in many ways including developing an options manual for interventions with the potential to mitigate famine in Niger and conducting a workshop which introduced the government of Niger, technical staff and PVOs to the DPM, and the concepts of famine mitigation.



**Evaluating water projects with potential for famine mitigation in Sahelian Niger.**

*(Photo by Lynnette Simon, USDA)*

Likewise, in response to the 1991–1992 drought that affected ten countries in the southern Africa region, an Emergency Water Relief Regional Project was initiated at the end of 1992 as a combined activity sponsored by OFDA and USAID/AFR. The activity was proposed and implemented by Africare and resulted in the rehabilitation of 934 wells and boreholes that had either dried up or were supplying inadequate quantities of potable water as a result of the drought. The project ended up providing potable water supplies to about 260,000 inhabitants of drought-stricken rural communities in Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia.

The provision of water supplies to drought-stricken rural populations in these three countries, with their similar governmental, administrative, ethnic, and community structures, and their common approach to water

management made Africare's approach consistent with local efforts throughout the region, and resulted in an efficient and rapid delivery of services. Likewise, the rehabilitation of existing wells and boreholes proved to be a rapid, low-cost way to supply additional water to drought-affected areas and mitigate the effects of the disaster for the target populations. This represents an effort by OFDA to link emergency relief with PMP activities such that future droughts will have less damaging effects on the populations.

In the private industry sector, an example of PMP's work is a cooperative agreement with the World Environment Center (WEC). This project aims to implement a comprehensive, prototype prevention and mitigation program to reduce the incidence and impact of major industrial, hazardous material, or other technological accidents in high-risk urban centers in India, Mexico, Indonesia, and Thailand. The objective of the WEC program is being accomplished through results-oriented accident prevention, emergency preparedness, disaster mitigation training, chemical safety education, and public awareness outreach programs. The program is being implemented by WEC through Local Accident Mitigation and Prevention (LAMP) programs in each target country, which seek to stimulate government and private sector cooperation to prevent and mitigate technological disasters.

The WEC program has aided participant groups to change their focus from accident preparedness to prevention and mitigation activities, reduced the risks of technological accidents, and improved community capabilities to respond to future industrial disasters. The long-term goal of the WEC project is to lead to sustained economic development in target countries by preventing technological accidents and mitigating the impact of both technologically-induced and natural disasters.

In the wider Caribbean region, OFDA is cooperating with USAID's Office of Housing and Urban Programs (PRE/H), the Organization of American States' Department of Regional Development and Environment (OAS/DRDE), the Regional Housing and Urban Development Office of the Caribbean (RHUDO/CAR), and USAID missions in providing technical assistance for disaster mitigation through the Caribbean Disaster Mitigation Project (CDMP). The CDMP is building on past and ongoing regional initiatives in disaster preparedness and mitigation to promote technology transfer and institutional capacity building through direct involvement of professional associations, bankers, insurance companies and reinsurers, NGOs, community groups, and government organizations in project activities.

Specific activities of the CDMP include: 1) natural hazard risk audits for infrastructure systems and key lifeline

facilities; 2) hazard mapping to support improved planning and location of physical development; 3) assisting the insurance industry in improving risk management for insured property; 4) assisting countries to adopt improved building standards, practices, and training of builders, architects, and artisans in their use; and 5) stimulating community based disaster preparedness and mitigation efforts with support of the private sector. The project is being implemented in Caribbean countries where USAID has active development programs, although the entire region is to benefit by active dissemination of project information and methods.

A long-standing goal of OFDA's PMP Division has been to invest in prevention, mitigation, and preparedness programs that would not only save lives and reduce damage from disasters, but also promote a foreign country's self-sufficiency so that massive USG and other donor aid is not necessary. Towards this end, the OFDA Latin America & the Caribbean (LAC) Regional Advisors and OFDA/PMP have developed a disaster management training program for Latin America and the Caribbean aimed at enhancing a country's capacity to prevent and respond to both man-made and natural disasters. The program includes the development of training materials, the training of cadres of instructors, the training of disaster responders, and the development of a disaster management curriculum unique to the LAC region.

The OFDA/LAC Training Program has defined four major areas: training management, program management/administration, event management, and technical/skills support. Although it is continually expanding its curriculum, the program currently focuses on four major training courses in Spanish for Latin America: Disaster Program Management I, Training for Instructors, Train the Trainers, and Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis. Following the success of the training program in Latin America, the first three of these courses have been translated into English and adapted for the Caribbean. In total, by year end 1993, more than 3,300 nationals of Latin America and the Caribbean have taken one or more of the 36 regional OFDA training courses or the 104 courses that have been given on a national level. OFDA is laying the groundwork to adapt these highly successful training programs in the South Pacific and Southern Africa.

By training individuals, groups, and local agencies who are first responders to disasters, the need for external intervention is decreasing as local capabilities are strengthened. Consequently, host country institutions are responding more quickly and effectively to disaster situations. When a tropical storm hit Caracas, Venezuela in August 1993, for example, local authorities trained in the OFDA/LAC program were able to handle the response with minimal outside assistance. Due in part to investments in this and other disaster prevention, mitiga-

tion, and preparedness programs, the total amount of USG expenditures for disasters in the LAC region went down from \$228 million for 1984 through 1988 to \$40 million for the period 1989 to 1993.

In order to enhance the achievements of its grantees and implementing partners, OFDA's PMP Program has introduced the approach of "managing for results," including providing assistance to grantees in defining their projects and activities in performance terms. This



**OFDA-supported Africare team deepens a well in Malawi.**

*(Photo by John Mason, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

approach has resulted in PMP grantees' application of performance monitoring, including use of results-based indicators to report on progress toward achieving their stated objectives. The "managing for results" approach has strengthened project design, implementation, and reporting.

Prevention, mitigation, and preparedness have come to be viewed as an essential link between disasters and development. OFDA's PMP division will continue to seek to ensure that development initiatives include a recognition of their disaster vulnerability and that project designs include PMP measures. As OFDA becomes increasingly involved with prolonged complex emergencies, the PMP Division will focus on ways to use disaster response interventions to shorten the recovery period following a disaster and reduce vulnerability to future disasters. If properly targeted, investments in PMP can reduce the costs of disasters and contribute to sustainable, long-lasting development.

# PRIOR-YEAR AND NON-DECLARED DISASTERS

Activities initiated in response to a disaster declaration often require additional funding for completion in subsequent fiscal years. OFDA obligated a total of \$455,359 to continue funding relief activities begun in prior fiscal years or to replace commodities drawn down from OFDA stockpiles for prior-year emergencies. The total also included expenditures for the OFDA response to the emergency in the Newly Independent States following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

## Africa Regional— (Non-Declared FY 1993)

---

Funding for a UN/DHA senior information writer for the Special Emergency Program for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA)

OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$132,500

## Argentina—Floods (FY 1991)

---

Replacement of 250 rolls (600,000 sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting to the Panama stockpile

OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$72,500

## Newly Independent States (Non-Declared FY 1993)

---

Travel of OFDA Health Officer to assist in the immunization program; shipping costs for computer hardware

OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$2,646

## Nicaragua—Earthquake (FY 1992)

---

Replacement and shipment of plastic sheeting to the Panama stockpile

OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$41,727

## Northern Iraq—Displaced Persons (FY 1991)

---

Charges for storage and extension of contract with INTERTECT

OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$7,692

## Paraguay—Floods (FY 1990)

---

Shipment of 250 rolls (600,000 sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting to Panama stockpile for replacement

OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$8,794

## United Nations (Non-Declared FY 1993) Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA)

---

Extended grant with DHA to fund two staff members in Geneva, Switzerland

OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$189,500

---

# **FY 1993 DECLARED DISASTERS**

## **Disaster Summaries in this Annual Report**

---

The disaster descriptions on the following pages cover the period of the USG's fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1992, through Sept. 30, 1993. During FY 1993, OFDA responded to 65 new "declared" disasters.

## **How a Disaster is Declared**

---

The Chief of the U.S. Mission declares a disaster in the affected country when he or she determines that a disaster exists that warrants a U.S. response. A disaster cannot be declared without a request from the host country for U.S. assistance. A disaster declaration allows the Chief of Mission to allocate up to \$25,000 (the "Ambassador's Authority") for host country relief efforts. OFDA releases the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority from its International Disaster Account (IDA) and provides the Mission with guidance for determining the need for additional USG assistance. OFDA sends assessment teams to disaster sites when needed.

## **OFDA Assistance and Other USG Assistance**

---

Many of the disasters in FY 1993 required a complex mix of USG financial and staff resources. The disaster descriptions include total dollar figures for the assistance provided from OFDA's IDA, as well as summary information on assistance provided by other USG offices, such as USAID/BHR/FFP, USDA, DOD, and State RP. It has not always been possible for OFDA to verify total assistance provided by other USG offices.

## **Assistance Provided by U.S. PVOs and the International Community**

---

Information included in the disaster descriptions on assistance provided by U.S. PVOs and the international community is compiled from reports submitted voluntarily to OFDA. It is not always possible to verify the accuracy of these reports.

## **Detailed Situation Reports and Fact Sheets on Major Disasters Available Separately**

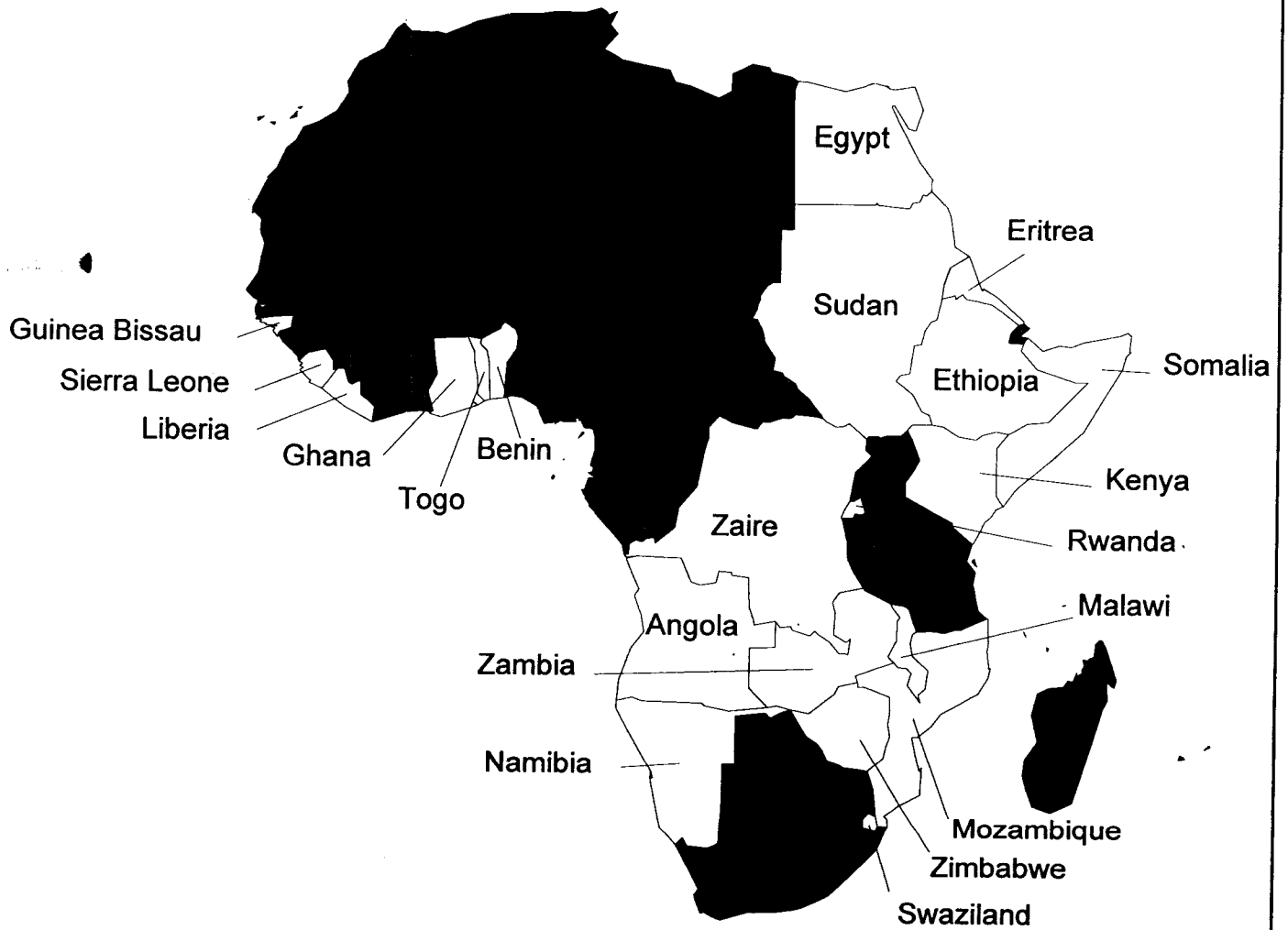
---

Situation reports and/or fact sheets were written for the following major disasters in FY 1993:

**Angola—Civil Strife**  
**Ethiopia/Eritrea—Drought/Refugees/Locusts**  
**Former Yugoslavia—Civil Strife**  
**Liberia—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**  
**Northern Iraq—Displaced Persons**  
**Rwanda—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**  
**Somalia—Civil Strife**  
**Southern Africa—Drought**  
**Sudan—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**  
**Zaire—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**

*Note:* Historical as well as current situation reports and fact sheets are available from OFDA.

# AFRICA





## ANGOLA—Civil Strife

In late September 1992, Angola held its first national elections for the presidency and legislature, as stipulated by the 1991 Bicesse Peace Accords. The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) won the legislative elections with 56% of the vote, and the MPLA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received 49.6% of the vote for the presidency. Angolan electoral law, however, required a second round of presidential elections if no candidate received an absolute majority. Despite a finding by U.N. and international monitors that the elections were generally free and fair, the leader of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and second-place presidential candidate, Jonas Savimbi, claimed there had been massive electoral fraud and refused to participate in the run-off election. On Oct. 31, 1992, renewed fighting broke out in the capital city of Luanda between UNITA and MPLA supporters. UNITA forces began shelling the capital, killing more than 1,000 people during the siege. Both MPLA and UNITA strongholds were bombed and several key political and military leaders on both sides were killed.

The violence quickly spread to the rest of the country. Pre-election efforts to disarm and demobilize UNITA and MPLA soldiers proved unsuccessful, as both sides launched military offensives to gain and regain territory. On Mar. 6, 1993, the central highland city of Huambo fell to UNITA after 55 days of intense fighting. An estimated 15,000 people died in the battle for Huambo. Other key battles took place in the cities of Kuito, Malange, Menongue, Luena and Saurimo. By the end of the year, UNITA controlled two-thirds of Angola's territory. On May 19, 1993, the USG recognized the MPLA-led Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA). In September, the U.N. Security Council voted to adopt an arms and petroleum embargo against UNITA.

The situation quickly deteriorated, becoming even more horrific than the conditions that existed prior to the 1991 peace accords. The U.N. estimated that approximately 2 million were in need of emergency assistance, but that number continued to increase. In July 1993, the U.N. reported that as many as 1,000 people were dying daily from starvation, disease, or war injuries. An estimated 300,000 refugees remained outside of Angola. Many NGOs evacuated and suspended their programs at the outset of the fighting, but eventually returned and began working under the aegis of the U.N. humanitarian mandate. The fighting severely limited access to affected areas by the dozens of relief organizations operating throughout Angola.

On Oct. 2, 1992, Assistant Secretary of State Herman J. Cohen issued a disaster declaration for the continuing

emergency conditions of displaced persons in Angola. On Mar. 8, 1993, the State Department declared another disaster for the resumption of civil strife. In FY 1993, OFDA continued to fund several PVO projects, including WVRD's food distribution program for displaced persons; an Africare orphans assistance project in Kwanza Sul; an IMC immunization, health, and nutrition program in Kwanza Sul; a CARE food distribution program in Huambo and Namibe provinces; and a CRS food distribution program in Benguela Province. In response to the U.N. consolidated emergency appeal, OFDA contributed \$200,000 to DHA, \$500,000 to UNDP, \$1 million to UNICEF, and \$3 million to WFP. OFDA also funded a veteran relief consultant to serve as the USG's Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinator in Angola and a CDC epidemiologist to assess health conditions.

Through its Title II program, FFP provided 9,000 MT of food commodities to WFP, 6,065 MT to CRS, and 5,910 MT to CARE for distribution to displaced persons and war-affected Angolans. In addition, USDA contributed 62,139 MT of Section 416(b) surplus corn to WFP for Angola. The commodity, freight, and internal transport costs came to \$13,866,400 for FFP and \$30,092,400 for USDA. RP also provided grants to UNHCR and ICRC Africa-wide appeals, which included programs for Angolan refugees. *(For more information the reader may request OFDA situation reports on Angola).*

OFDA Assistance . . . . .	\$12,419,001
Other USG Assistance . . . . .	\$43,958,800
<b>Total USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$56,377,801</b>

## BENIN—Refugees

In January 1993, approximately 150,000 Togolese refugees began pouring into Benin seeking refuge from the violence in Togo. The affected area extended across southern Benin from the border area to Cotonou. Large numbers of refugees overwhelmed Benin's capacity to provide for basic needs, such as food, shelter, and health care. On Feb. 16, Benin's Ministry of Foreign Affairs formally requested USG assistance, resulting in a disaster declaration by U.S. Ambassador Ruth Davis on Feb. 22. The \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was used to procure and transport emergency drugs to the affected area. In addition, USDA's donation and transportation of 2,500 MT of Section 416(b) commodities, totaling \$640,000, helped relieve the food shortage.

OFDA Assistance . . . . .	\$25,000
Other USG Assistance . . . . .	\$640,000
<b>Total USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$665,000</b>

## **EGYPT—*Earthquake***

The strongest earthquake in Egypt's history struck Cairo on Oct. 12, 1992, at 3:15 p.m. Official estimates reported that the earthquake, which measured 5.4 on the Richter scale, resulted in 402 dead, 4,000 injured, and 1,000 families left homeless. Many of those killed were school children crushed trying to escape from collapsing schools. An additional 3,000 families, who were afraid to reoccupy their dwellings until convinced their homes were safe, were temporarily homeless.

The large number of collapsed and damaged structures was a result of the old and poorly constructed buildings in Cairo, especially in the capital's densely populated older districts. The most catastrophic incident was the collapse of a 14-story building in a suburb outside of Cairo that killed 61 people. The Minister of Culture reported that more than 140 ancient monuments throughout Egypt were severely damaged or cracked, including the Valley of the Kings and the Luxor Temple. The Aswan Dam, major installations, and oil refineries were not affected.

An Egyptian emergency committee which included elements from the Ministries of Interior, Defense, and Health, and the local government was immediately formed to respond to the emergency. The Government of Egypt (GOE) provided apartments for some of the homeless and financial compensation to families of the dead and wounded. To assist the GOE effort, the Egyptian armed forces used their earthmoving equipment and cranes for search and rescue efforts and opened their military hospitals to the victims.

On Oct. 15, U.S. Ambassador Robert Pelletreau declared a state of disaster and requested that \$25,000 be allocated to the Egyptian Red Crescent to procure locally available commodities, such as mattresses and kitchen utensils for the homeless families. OFDA procured and shipped 497 tents to provide shelter to the earthquake victims. The tents were later determined not to be required and returned to the OFDA stockpile for future emergency responses. The cost of shipping the tents was \$150,000. OFDA also funded a three-man team from the USGS (\$12,000) to conduct a geological assessment of the affected area.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$187,000**

## **ERITREA—*Tornado***

On the afternoon of April 15, 1993, a freak tornado struck the port city of Massawa and surrounding villages. The force of the tornado destroyed vital port facilities and equipment, heavily damaged telephone and electricity lines, soaked 20,000 MT of relief food stocks in the port area, and destroyed the homes of an estimated 15,000 people. Gale force winds, as well as high tides and hail, caused extensive damage in Massawa. Three people were reported killed and 16 injured. On April 20, the U.S. Ambassador in Ethiopia, Marc Baas, declared the disaster for Eritrea and provided OFDA's \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority to UNICEF for emergency medical supplies.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

## **ETHIOPIA—*Drought, Food Shortages, and Returnees***

For ten years, Ethiopia suffered from a civil war that destroyed the economy and its agricultural backbone. While the civil war ended in 1991, a drought in some areas of the country and a massive influx of over 250,000 Ethiopian returnees and Somali refugees placed an intolerable strain on communities in eastern and southern Ethiopia, and it was estimated that upwards of 500,000 people were already struggling to survive in eastern and southern Ethiopia. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission identified an estimated five million people who required emergency food assistance in 1993. Of this number, 2.76 million were classified as drought-affected and 2.23 million as suffering from man-made food shortages. The major causes of famine vulnerability were drought, low agricultural productivity, population movements, and poverty. Those affected by drought were primarily in the agricultural regions of Tigray, Hararge, Gonder, Wello, Wellega, Dire Diwa and Illubabor. The other vulnerable groups were predominantly returnees, displaced, ex-soldiers and their families. Internal conflicts and the civil strife in Somalia severely impacted the Borena and Ogaden regions. The total estimated number of refugees/returnees were 100,000 Tigrayans returning from Sudan; 100,000 southern Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia; 40,000 returnees from Kenya; and an estimated 50,000 new Somali refugees in Ogaden.

As a result of the drought, food shortages, and overwhelming numbers of displaced, U.S. Ambassador Marc

Baas renewed the disaster declaration for Ethiopia on Oct. 27, 1992. In providing emergency assistance, OFDA and FFP targeted assistance to specific vulnerable populations, and avoided relief assistance to the general population. OFDA provided grants to CRS, MSF/Holland, and WVRD for emergency feeding programs; contributed \$5,000,000 to WFP for the provision of food supplies to demobilized soldiers; and funded CRS for seeds and tools programs in Eritrea, Tigray, and Hararge. FFP also provided 100,398 MT of Title II emergency food (\$42,672,800) to various NGO feeding programs.

<b>OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$6,469,218</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$42,672,800</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$49,142,018</b>

### **ETHIOPIA—Locusts**

From December 1992 to February 1993, the northern coastal plain and northern highlands of Eritrea were infested with desert and migratory locusts. The infestations were brought under control in most affected areas of Eritrea by the end of February. Nonetheless, optimal breeding conditions during several months that followed created an upsurge of locust outbreaks and transformed locusts from the nymphal stage of development to adult swarms. Experts believed that if left uncontrolled, the locusts could migrate to Ethiopia and cause catastrophic damage to up to 100,000 hectares of crop land in the most agriculturally vulnerable regions of Ethiopia. In a worst case scenario, FAO predicted this could lead to a locust plague by June 1993, affecting Sudan, all of the Sahel, northern Africa, and western Asia.

In response to a request by the transitional government of Ethiopia and the provisional government of Eritrea for international assistance to support the locust control campaign, U.S. Ambassador Marc Baas declared a disaster in Ethiopia and Eritrea on March 4 and requested \$25,000 for FAO to be used by the Eritrean Department of Agriculture for locust control activities. With this and other donor funding, locust control efforts once again contained the infestation in Eritrea. Nevertheless, efforts to control large swarms of locusts that had escaped into neighboring countries were ineffective and additional funding was required to ensure that survey and control efforts continued. OFDA contributed an additional \$223,370 to FAO for the procurement of malathion, ground-to-air radios, and protective clothing for use in the region. In May, USAID/AFR provided a \$1 million grant to FAO's Emergency Center for Locust Oper-

ations for locust control activities in Eritrea and Ethiopia for the period June 12 to Dec. 12, 1993.

While the locust situation remained a concern during FY 1993 in Africa, the near East, and Asia, FAO reported in September 1993 that the locust situation in Eritrea and Ethiopia was under control. Early action and donor funding had controlled the earlier upsurges of locust populations and prevented a potential long-term crisis.

<b>OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$248,370</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$1,248,370</b>

### **GHANA—Refugees**

On Feb. 19, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Brown declared a disaster in Ghana due to the influx of thousands of Togolese refugees. Many of the 130,000 refugees were housed with relatives, while others relied upon relief organizations to provide temporary shelter, food, and health care. The stress on the health care system led the Ambassador to provide the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority to UNICEF for the procurement of medicines and medical supplies. To help meet the estimated food requirements, USDA provided \$628,000 to transport their Section 416(b) donation of 2,500 MT of maize valued at \$628,000. International relief agencies worked with local organizations to provide emergency services to the Togolese refugees.

<b>OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$628,000</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$653,000</b>

### **GUINEA-BISSAU—Refugees**

Terrorist attacks and military activity in Senegal's Casamance region resulted in an influx of 15,000 to 17,000 Senegalese refugees into northern Guinea-Bissau. On March 29, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Roger McGuire determined that the influx of refugees constituted a disaster in Guinea-Bissau and requested the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority. Ambassador McGuire provided the funds to Africare to drill wells to provide clean water at several locations where refugees were concentrated.

<b>OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$25,000</b>
----------------------------------	-----------------

## KENYA—Drought

Since the spring of 1991, four consecutive seasons of inadequate rainfall caused a severe drought throughout much of Kenya, leaving approximately 1.5 million people in need of emergency relief assistance by 1993. Although periodic droughts are to be expected in Kenya, with arid and semi-arid lands covering 75% of its total area, the severity and longevity of the drought caused a significant decrease in food production. The drought's effect was exacerbated by the continued presence of an estimated 400,000 refugees from conflict areas in Somalia, Ethiopia, and Sudan, as well as Kenyans displaced because of internal tribal clashes. The displacement of 135,000 Kenyans from their homes further lowered aggregate food production because many were laborers on farms and their absence lowered the amount harvested.

In early 1993, the Government of Kenya identified 26 districts as seriously drought-affected, of which seven (Maersabit, Turkana, Garissa, Mendera, Wajir, Isiolo, and Samburu) were the worst affected. In some areas, UNICEF and NGOs reported that up to 30% of the children were severely malnourished. Also, in certain areas, particularly along the Somalia border, insecurity hindered food distribution activities to those affected by the drought.

On Oct. 7, 1992, U.S. Ambassador Smith Hempstone redeclared a disaster in Kenya due to the ongoing drought. OFDA-funded emergency relief programs included a MSF/Spain feeding and health care project; a grant with Action Nord Sud for emergency health, nutrition, water, and sanitation activities; ARC's support for an IFRC emergency drought relief program; and a grant amendment with FHI for a six month extension of emergency food distribution. OFDA also contributed funds to WFP for a food needs assessment and funded a PSC to work at USAID/Nairobi to monitor emergency drought conditions. FFP provided 35,457 MT of emergency food to UNICEF and WFP, worth \$15,426,300.

OFDA Assistance . . . . .	\$855,031
Other USG Assistance . . . . .	\$15,426,300
<b>Total USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$16,281,331</b>

## LIBERIA—Civil Strife

Just when the end of the war in Liberia was expected, a new outbreak of hostilities occurred on Oct. 15, 1992. Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) attacked Monrovia and shelled some of the

nearby suburbs. The new NPFL offensive on Monrovia, Lofa County, and Margibi County ended two years of an uneasy peace and plunged Liberia back into civil war.

Throughout the next nine months, the West African Peace Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) and the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) continued exerting military pressure on NPFL forces. The fighting intensified on June 5-6, 1993, when the AFL massacred some 600 people and wounded another 765 individuals in the town of Harbel. On July 25, 1993, a peace accord was signed in Cotonou, among the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia (IGNU), United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO), and the NPFL. Although by this peace accord the warring parties agreed to a ceasefire, a cessation of hostilities, the establishment of a transitional government, a demobilization of soldiers, and a reintegration plan for demobilized soldiers, only the ceasefire occurred on Aug. 1, 1993.

WFP estimated that 1,863,000 people (both displaced and war-affected) were in need of food and non-food assistance in Liberia: close to 978,000 in ECOMOG-controlled areas, 360,000 in ULIMO territory, and 525,000 in areas under NPFL control. Approximately 120,000 Sierra Leonean refugees are included in this estimation. Due to the fluid situation in Liberia, there are no firm figures on the number of displaced Liberians, but estimates approximate 530,000. There are an estimated 705,000 Liberian refugees: 415,000 in Guinea; 250,000 in Cote d'Ivoire; 20,000 in Ghana; 16,000 in Sierra Leone, and 4,000 in Nigeria. The conflict has also displaced 400,000 Sierra Leoneans and forced 170,000 to flee to Guinea and 120,000 to Liberia. It is estimated that as many as 150,000 people have died as a result of the on-going civil war.

On Oct. 16, 1992, U.S. Charge d'Affaires William H. Twaddell issued the fourth consecutive disaster declaration for civil strife in Liberia. In response, OFDA provided support for: CRS Title II food distribution programs (\$2,062,464), MSF/Belgium emergency medical and nutrition programs (\$505,452), Africare seeds and tools programs (\$424,283), an American Friends of AICF emergency medical, nutrition, water, and sanitation program in Montserrado (\$750,677), and an ARC purchase (\$147,250) of 23,650 blankets for displaced persons in Monrovia. OFDA also contributed to a UNDP emergency logistics support program (\$499,500) and to UNICEF's health and nutrition activities (\$1,000,000) in Liberia. FFP provided 96,773 MT of Title II emergency food assistance valued at \$48,901,200 for Liberian emergency feeding programs. RP provided a total of \$3,070,908 to WFP, U.N. Development Fund for Women, IRC, and Africare. In addition, RP contributed to UNHCR, ICRC, and IFRC Africa-wide appeals, a portion of which was used to assist Liberian refugees.

<b>OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$5,389,626</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$51,972,108</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$57,361,734</b>

## **MOZAMBIQUE—Displaced Persons**

In October 1992, the leaders of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) and the insurgent National Resistance Movement, known as RENAMO, signed a peace accord that established a nationwide ceasefire. This ended over sixteen years of violence that contributed to an estimated 1 million deaths and destroyed the nation's economy and infrastructure. Over 1.5 million Mozambicans fled to neighboring countries and hundreds of thousands of internally displaced persons were cut off from their normal sources of food production. Infant and child mortality rates were among the highest in the world and diseases, such as cholera, claimed thousands of lives. Chronic droughts also exacerbated food shortages and led to widescale malnutrition and starvation. But in 1993, the rains returned to the region and the peace generally held as thousands of GRM and RENAMO soldiers gave up their weapons at assembly points under the observation of over 1,200 U.N. peacekeeping troops. As the demobilization took place and the nation prepared for elections to be held in 1994, the international community hoped that Mozambique would not follow the example of Angola that had deteriorated back into civil war.

With the establishment of a nationwide ceasefire, hundred of thousands of refugees and displaced persons began returning to their villages, raising the number of people who would initially require food and non-food assistance to 3.8 million. This number also included about 300,000 newly accessible Mozambicans who had previously lived in areas under RENAMO control, over 600,000 refugees returning from neighboring countries, and approximately 120,000 demobilized soldiers and their family members. The GRM's relief agency was only able to distribute about 200,000 MT of relief material to the affected population in a year. The U.N. Office of Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC) was established to coordinate the relief activities of the U.N. agencies and numerous NGOs that were also distributing food and relief supplies and addressing needs in post-war Mozambique.

On Dec. 1, 1992, U.S. Ambassador Townsend Friedman declared a disaster in Mozambique for the tenth year in a row. The USG has been providing food and humanitarian assistance to the victims of drought and civil strife since 1984. However, this year for the first time,

the affected population was suffering more from the lingering aftereffects of the drought and war than from the lack of rainfall or continuing violence against the civilian population. Because sabotaged roads had not been repaired and large portions of the rural population were still inaccessible, OFDA continued to fund the emergency food airlifts conducted by WVRD, FHI, and the air charter service for relief personnel provided by AirServ International. In addition, OFDA contributed to a CRS/Caritas program to conduct targeted food distribution in Manica, Gaza, Inhambane, and Maputo provinces and funded MSF/France and American Friends of AICF health, water and sanitation projects in two different areas of Sofala province. At the request of USAID/Maputo, OFDA supported the UNOHAC by funding information officers and vehicles for the purpose of collecting information and monitoring returnee movements and emergency needs. In February 1993, the OFDA Action officer, a veteran relief consultant, and a CDC health and nutrition expert travelled to Mozambique to consult with relief officials, visit OFDA-funded project sites, and conduct nutritional surveys of displaced children.

In FY 1993, FFP allocated 68,099 MT of Title II food for emergency feeding programs conducted by WVRD, WFP, and ADRA. USDA provided 80,663 MT of Section 416(b) food commodities to WFP feeding programs. Total value of FFP and USDA's food aid programs was \$50,699,700, including commodity and transport costs. RP contributed \$10.3 million to UNHCR for its repatriation and reintegration programs for returning Mozambican refugees. In addition, RP provided a grant of \$239,340 to SCF/US for a program in southern Malawi geared to provide assistance to refugees returning to Mozambique. USAID/AFR contributed \$15 million to support the demobilization of former GRM and RENAMO soldiers and gave \$2 million for road rehabilitation throughout Mozambique.

<b>OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$9,113,544</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$78,239,040</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$87,352,584</b>

## **RWANDA—Displaced Persons**

Conflict between the majority Hutus and the Tutsi minority erupted again in October 1990 when the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), consisting largely of exiled Tutsis from Uganda, invaded Rwanda. The attack resulted in a southward exodus of 350,000 displaced persons. In early February 1993, the RPF again invaded northern Rwanda resulting in approximately 600,000

more displaced persons. Most displaced persons collected in camps around Kigali, Ruhengari, and Byumba, thereby straining the already low food stocks and limited shelter.

On Feb. 18, U.S. Ambassador Robert Flaten issued a disaster declaration and OFDA released the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority, and an additional \$25,000 to cover the cost of moving relief supplies to the affected population. In March, OFDA provided 50,000 blankets, 1,130 rolls (2,712,000 sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting, and water jugs for the displaced persons. The airlift, the value of the commodities, and the cost of distribution totaled almost \$1.3 million.

Other OFDA-supported emergency interventions included \$1.2 million to UNICEF for an emergency feeding program, and \$707,343 to CRS for the distribution of food and other commodities to the displaced in Ruhengari, Byumba, and Kigali. OFDA also provided \$655,515 to MSF/Belgium for an emergency medical program. Approximately \$380,000 was provided to UNDP and DHA to establish an emergency operations unit in Kigali.

DOD assistance was estimated at approximately \$250,000, including the provision and shipment of 90,000 blankets. FFP contributed nearly 13,000 MT of Title II emergency food commodities to CRS, and 8,500 MT to WFP. USDA also provided over 27,000 MT of Section 416(b) food commodities to WFP totaling over \$12 million.

OFDA Assistance . . . . .	\$4,294,652
Other USG Assistance . . . . .	\$27,742,500
<b>Total USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$32,037,152</b>

### **SIERRA LEONE—Displaced Persons**

Sierra Leone is both a refugee receiving and a refugee producing country. The civil war in Liberia, begun in late 1989, initiated a mass movement of Liberian refugees into Sierra Leone. In 1991, hostilities broke out in the eastern areas of the country between the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) and the Revolutionary United Front. By 1992, increased rebel activity created a wide zone of instability in the Southern and Eastern provinces which resulted in a dramatic increase in the flow of displaced persons within Sierra Leone.

The April 29, 1992 military coup d'etat and the change of ruling regime in Sierra Leone complicated the situation of displaced persons, as did outbreaks of measles and whooping cough, as well as floods which destroyed a substantial portion of the rice crop. Many of the affected population had to move three or four times

to escape falling victim to renewed fighting. In early 1993, approximately 800,000 people were displaced as rebel bands overran villages and towns in the southern, eastern, and northern provinces. Of those displaced, an estimated 400,000 people were in camps, and an additional 400,000 lived with families within Sierra Leone. Approximately 270,000 Sierra Leoneans were refugees in Guinea and Liberia, and it is estimated that 16,000 Liberian refugees were dispersed throughout Sierra Leone.

On June 16, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Lauralee Peters in Freetown declared a disaster. OFDA responded by funding several proposals from PVOs and international organizations already operating in the country. OFDA provided \$600,000 to UNICEF for basic health and water/sanitation services. CRS received an additional \$89,780 to support an existing Title II emergency food distribution program. CRS was later forced to restrict its assistance after one of its trucks was forced to transport combatants and was hit by a rocket-propelled grenade. OFDA also funded Africare (\$488,800) to provide emergency health, feeding, and agricultural rehabilitation in southern and eastern Sierra Leone. American Friends of AICF received \$289,715 for a six month medical, nutrition, and water/sanitation program in areas of Sierra Leone's eastern region. To manage these and other emergency programs, OFDA funded an in-country emergency coordinator for six months.

OFDA Assistance . . . . .	\$1,562,082
Other USG Assistance . . . . .	\$6,010,000
<b>Total USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$7,572,082</b>

### **SOMALIA—Civil Strife**

Throughout 1992, the international community watched in horror as widespread famine and anarchy engulfed Somalia after the overthrow of repressive military regime leader President Mohammed Siad Barre. The political and economic chaos forced an estimated 800,000 Somalis to flee into neighboring areas of Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti, while more than one million displaced persons swarmed into urban areas where relief organizations struggled to provide food and other humanitarian assistance. An estimated 4.5 million Somalis were in need of external food aid, including approximately 1.5 million at severe risk of starvation. By the end of 1992, up to 500,000 people had died, including 50% of Somali children younger than the age of five.

The intensified chaos, particularly in the southern and central regions, prevented relief organizations from delivering food and other humanitarian assistance. The

USG military planes and OFDA-funded civilian aircraft airlifted urgently needed relief food and humanitarian supplies from Mombasa, Kenya, although relief flights were repeatedly canceled because of the violence at airstrips, distribution sites, and feeding centers. The U.N. convened several meetings of the donor community, NGOs, and the Somalia factions to discuss ways to resolve the security problem and facilitate the humanitarian assistance program, however, the violence intensified. On Oct. 2, 1992, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Herman J. Cohen redeclared a disaster in Somalia for the ongoing civil strife.



**Woman holding child in Hoddur, Somalia.**

*(Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PR)*

In early December, the U.N. Security Council approved the U.S.-led Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to intervene militarily in Somalia to secure the delivery of humanitarian supplies. Approximately 26,000 U.S. troops were dispatched to Somalia, under Operation Restore Hope, to escort relief convoys and maintain security that would enable international relief organizations to provide life-saving assistance. Over the next several months, death rates, malnutrition, and the incidence of disease dramatically decreased.

On May 4, 1993, UNITAF officially transferred its authority to the multinational U.N. Operations for Somalia (UNOSOM) force. While UNITAF's original mission focused on securing humanitarian routes for the delivery of food and other supplies, UNOSOM took on the added responsibility of working with local groups to create a stable society in order to prevent the return of famine conditions.

Despite increased security conditions in most of Somalia, the situation in Mogadishu deteriorated considerably. Throughout the summer, low-level guerrilla warfare engaged UNOSOM troops in an urban battle with warlord General Mohamed Farah Aideed and his supporters causing 83 U.N. casualties, including 26 Americans. Unfortunately, the precarious situation in Mogadishu pre-



**Feeding Center in Somalia.**

*(Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PR)*

vented many NGOs from resuming their relief activities in the capital. Outside of Mogadishu, NGOs began to switch from relief to rehabilitation activities as humanitarian conditions continued to improve.

During FY 1993, OFDA provided numerous grants to ICRC, U.N. agencies, and international NGOs that emphasized both emergency relief and rehabilitation programs. OFDA funding for non-food aid activities was provided to all areas of Somalia and for virtually all sec-

tors, including food distribution, health, nutrition, sanitation, water, agriculture, livestock, demining, and assistance to displaced persons and refugees. OFDA's DART maintained operations in Kenya and Somalia from August 1992 until May 1993, managing and monitoring OFDA-funded activities. The DART's responsibilities were transferred to the new USAID/Somalia Mission.

OFDA provided over \$49 million for emergency relief activities. FFP and USDA provided a total of 180,367 MT of food commodities (\$76,402,700), towards the Somalia relief effort. This represented approximately 75% of the total food aid provided to Somalia. USG food was allocated for distribution by WFP, CARE, ICRC, CRS, and WVRD. USAID/AFR provided \$14 million towards rehabilitation assistance to fund a PVO umbrella grant managed by CARE and to support the reestablishment of local police and justice systems. RP contributed over \$20 million to UNHCR's Somali repatriation program including the cross border operation from Kenya, Somali refugee assistance programs, and other emergency activities. The cost of DOD's Operation Restore Hope is not included. *(For additional information the reader may request OFDA situation reports on Somalia).*

OFDA Assistance . . . . .	\$49,037,305
Other USG Assistance . . . . .	\$111,392,875
<b>Total USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$160,430,180</b>

**SOUTHERN AFRICA—Drought**

Rains returned across the southern portion of the African continent, bringing an end to the region's worst drought. The 1991–1992 drought caused over 18 million residents in ten countries to depend on external food aid, but through the timely intervention of the various national governments and massive amounts of humanitarian assistance provided by the international community, famine was averted in the region. Southern Africa's normal rainy season lasts from October until April, and the 1992–1993 rains were generally good throughout the region. Despite this, the residual effects of the drought lasted well into 1993. Agricultural production did not catch up to normal yields until the harvests in April 1993, leaving millions of people temporarily dependent on external food aid. Likewise, seed production had been diminished by the drought, necessitating the provision of agricultural inputs for seasonal planting. The region's aquifer was at its lowest level in years and many areas were still experiencing water shortages. Therefore, the USG's assistance during FY 1993 was primarily in the form of the provision of emergency food commodities,

agricultural production programs, and water rehabilitation projects.

On October 7, U.S. Ambassador Michael Pistor re-declared a drought disaster in **Malawi** and requested \$25,000 from OFDA. The funds were given to UNICEF to repair and maintain 450 non-functioning borehole wells in 14 districts in Malawi. The Government of Malawi (GOM) estimated that 6.2 million people, including 1.1 million Mozambican refugees, were dependent on international food aid. In response to WFP's appeal, FFP provided 1,500 MT of Title II food commodities and USDA provided an additional 131,723 MT of Section 416(b) food. The food was distributed through WFP and divided between Malawi's drought-affected population and the Mozambican refugees living in UNHCR camps. USDA's contribution was valued at \$53,048,300 and the FFP donation was valued at \$1,488,800, including commodity and transport costs. By May 1993, Malawi's maize harvest reached a record high level of 2 million MT and WFP and the GOM gradually curtailed their free food distribution programs.

**Namibia** is one of the driest countries in the world, but most of the country received good rains during the 1992–1993 rainy season. Over 300,000 people were eligible for free food distribution, but early commercial food imports assured the availability of food to the most vulnerable portion of the population. On Nov. 9, U.S. Charge d'Affaires Howard Jeter re-declared a drought emergency for Namibia. Because the country's water table had dropped to its lowest recorded level, OFDA continued to fund IMC's well drilling and emergency water project in the Damaraland region of western Namibia. OFDA was also requested to purchase a computer for a Peace Corps hydrologist working in Namibia to compile information on the country's water situation.

In **Swaziland**, 410,000 people were registered to receive food aid. On Nov. 4, U.S. Ambassador Stephen Rogers declared a drought disaster in Swaziland for the second year in a row. Swaziland has always depended on most of its food import needs from the South Africa Maize Board, which sells maize to the government at a fixed subsidized price. FFP provided 1,975 MT of Title II food commodities, while USDA furnished 10,000 MT of Section 416(b) maize to WFP for free distribution to vulnerable groups. The FFP donation was valued at \$1,040,000 and the USDA contribution was valued at \$2,490,000, including commodity and transport costs. In an effort to bolster Swaziland's food security program, OFDA contributed \$1,866,090 to WFP's agricultural recovery project. The project provided each of 14,500 subsistence-level, farm families with 20 kg. of maize seed, 300 kg. of fertilizer, and 13 kg. of pesticide, enough for one hectare of land. Under the project, beneficiary farmers would give a portion of their maize yield to WFP



to support other agricultural recovery projects and decrease farmer dependency on outside assistance.

On October 14, U.S. Charge d'Affaires Michael Arietti redeclared a drought emergency in **Zambia**. Prior to the start of the rainy season, approximately 1.7 million vulnerable Zambians were dependent on external food aid. By March 1993, the Government of Zambia reported that the return of rains had led to an above average harvest. In fact, Zambia produced about 12 million bags of maize (90 kg. per bag), when it normally needs 10 million bags to feed its entire population of 8 million. When an infestation of armyworms threatened the maize harvest, OFDA allocated \$53,500 to USAID to pay for maize fumigation and storage costs. USAID/AFR contributed an additional \$120,000 for grain storage and provided \$1,998,000 to support a local NGO, Program Against Malnutrition, in cooperation with UNICEF.

Prior to the start of the 1992-1993 rainy season, 4.5 million Zimbabweans were registered for drought relief. **Zimbabwe** purchased most of its food supply on the international market. USDA provided 49,900 MT of food through its Title I concessional sales program and FFP donated 5,000 MT of Title II emergency food to a WFP feeding program. The FFP contribution was valued at \$1,815,000. U.S. Ambassador Edward Gibson Lanpher declared a drought disaster in Zimbabwe on Oct. 1. The \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was used to drill borehole wells in targeted villages scattered throughout Zimbabwe. Since Matabeleland province of Zimbabwe received less than normal precipitation during the 1992-1993 rainy season, OFDA provided \$834,905 to a CRS project in Matabeleland, which distributed seeds and constructed water catchments in the province.

In addition to country-specific assistance programs, OFDA supported a number of regionally-oriented expenditures, including the funding of a Southern Africa Drought Emergency Coordinator for DHA, supporting the travel costs of relief consultant Dwight Swartzen-druber doing an assessment in Southern Africa, and funding a contract with Management Systems International to conduct an evaluation of the USG's response to the 1991-1992 Southern Africa drought. OFDA also extended the grant with MSF/Belgium's borehole drilling project in South Africa. USAID/AFR allocated \$14,980,000 to the Southern Africa Drought Emergency Relief and Recovery Project, managed by USAID/Harare, designed to support various drought relief and recovery activities throughout the region. *(For additional information the reader may request OFDA situation reports on southern Africa drought).*

**MALAWI**

**OFDA Assistance** . . . . . \$25,000  
**Other USG Assistance** . . . . . \$54,537,100  
**Total USG Assistance** . . . . . \$54,562,100



**OFDA-supported Africare team sinks pipe section into a rehabilitated well in Zimbabwe.**  
*(Photo by John Mason, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

**NAMIBIA**

**OFDA Assistance** . . . . . \$777,073

**SWAZILAND**

**OFDA Assistance** . . . . . \$1,866,090  
**Other USG Assistance** . . . . . \$3,530,000  
**Total USG Assistance** . . . . . \$5,396,090

**ZAMBIA**

**OFDA Assistance** . . . . . \$53,500  
**Other USG Assistance** . . . . . \$2,118,000  
**Total USG Assistance** . . . . . \$2,171,500

**ZIMBABWE**

**OFDA Assistance** . . . . . \$859,905  
**Other USG Assistance** . . . . . \$1,815,000  
**Total USG Assistance** . . . . . \$2,674,905

**REGIONAL ASSISTANCE**

**OFDA Assistance** . . . . . \$655,806  
**Other USG Assistance** . . . . . \$14,980,000  
**Total USG Assistance** . . . . . \$15,635,806

**TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE** . . . . . \$81,217,474

## **SUDAN—Civil Strife/Displaced Persons**

The U.N. estimated 2.5 million people were in need of some form of emergency relief assistance in Sudan in 1993. The majority of the at-risk population was in southern Sudan, although a substantial number was also in the transition zone and Khartoum. Over 367,000 Sudanese sought refuge across the borders in Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Ethiopia, and the Central African Republic. Approximately 650,000 refugees, primarily from Ethiopia and Eritrea, were residing in Sudan.

The fundamental cause of such large-scale suffering and population displacements was intensified fighting between the Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), as well as interfacional fighting within the SPLA. Severe drought and pestilence also contributed to critical food shortages and thousands of deaths throughout Sudan.

In December 1992, DHA brokered a multipartite agreement among the U.N., GOS, Sudanese Relief and Rehabilitation Association, and the Relief Association of Southern Sudan that authorized clearance to 31 destinations in southern Sudan by rail, road, and air. In response, assessment teams, including an OFDA-sponsored team from the CDC, mobilized quickly to assess conditions in these areas. Based on a two-week assessment of four areas in the south, CDC reported that 75%–81% of the children sampled in two feeding camps were either moderately or severely malnourished, and the crude death rates were 234 and 276 per 1,000 per year.

Spurred by the increased access, the failing relief effort became reinvigorated as many international NGOs returned to Sudan and began operating in areas that had not been accessible in over a year. The United Nations'

Operation Lifeline Sudan became revitalized as new air, land, and river relief corridors were opened into GOS and SPLA areas. As of July 1993, 26 international NGOs provided relief assistance and the U.N. delivered relief supplies to over 23 places in southern Sudan. In April, after being expelled from the country in 1992, the ICRC was granted permission by the GOS to resume operations.

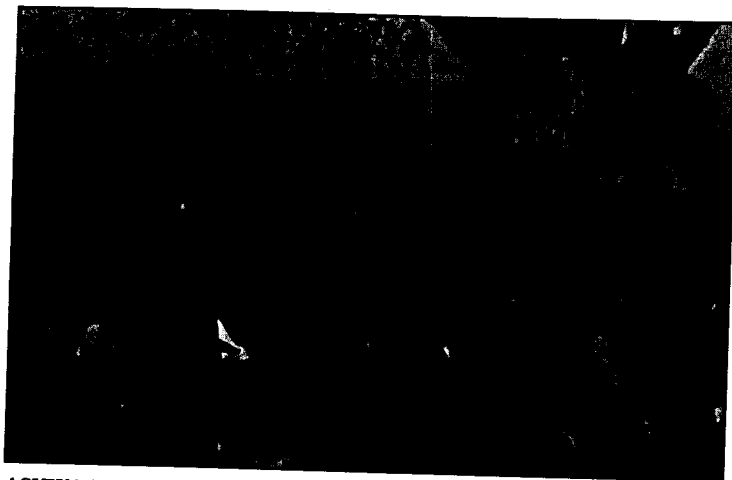
For people living in the transition zone, the belt between the north and south, conditions were not much better. Since the GOS continued to limit access into this area, the international community was unable to conduct adequate needs assessments or relief activities. However, it was clear that the GOS continued to actively relocate some 30,000 displaced people from the Nuba Mountains into camps in the Transition Zone that lacked proper food, shelter, and security.



**USAID donated vegetable oil, Ame (Triple A) in southern Sudan.**

*(Photo by Renee Bafalis, USAID/LPA/PR)*

In January, the U.N., GOS, and several international NGOs operating in the north met to discuss operational concerns. The conference ended on a cautious but optimistic note with the GOS appearing forthcoming on several issues. However, relief operations in the north and transition zone continued to deteriorate steadily, with lack of access remaining the overwhelming problem faced by relief agencies. Furthermore, the Khartoum State Government continued to forcibly relocate squatters and displaced people to camps outside Khartoum that lacked proper food, water, sanitation, and health facilities.



**ASHWA Malnourished Center in southern Sudan.**

*(Photo by Polly Byers, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

## ZAIRE—Displaced Persons

On Oct. 26, 1992, U.S. Ambassador Donald Petterson redeclared the civil strife/displaced persons disaster in Sudan. OFDA provided \$47,421,452 in grants to the U.N., ICRC and NGOs operating in Sudan. A portion of this money was for program support for the USAID Affairs Office in Khartoum and the Sudan Field Office in Nairobi, which was established in March by OFDA to monitor and manage USG relief efforts in the south. USAID/AFR provided \$760,000 to FAO for anti-locust equipment and pesticides. (USAID/AFR contributed an additional \$1 million to FAO for its anti-locust campaign in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Sudan, a portion of which was applied to Sudan.) FFP contributed 74,589 MT of Title II emergency food valued at \$45,978,600. USDA contributed 10,000 MT of Section 416(b) food valued at \$4,760,000. RP contributed \$43 million to UNHCR and \$29 million to ICRC for their Africa-wide programs, a portion of which was applied to refugee and conflict victims in Sudan. *(For additional information the reader may request OFDA situation reports on Sudan).*

<b>OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$47,421,452</b>
<b>Other Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$51,498,600</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$98,920,052</b>

## TOGO—Displaced Persons

In January 1993, security forces loyal to President Eyadema violently suppressed peaceful demonstrations in Lome, which resulted in dozens of civilian deaths and injuries. The violence, combined with a complete breakdown of government services due to a general strike, displaced 150,000 Togolese and resulted in approximately 300,000 seeking refuge in Ghana and Benin.

On Feb. 19, U.S. Ambassador Harmon Kirby declared a disaster in Togo based on the paralysis of the government and its inability to provide basic services. The \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was allocated to CRS for emergency food distribution in collaboration with local organizations. In February/March, OFDA also funded an assessment team to make recommendations regarding the displaced persons and refugees in Togo, Benin, and Ghana. The team determined that the emergency needs of the displaced and refugees were being met. Although the cost of the assessment team (\$30,238) is listed under Togo, the funding was also used to assess the situation in Benin and Ghana.

<b>OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$55,238</b>
----------------------------------	-----------------

Zaire's general socio-economic decline was exacerbated by ethnic conflicts in the provinces of Shaba and North Kivu. The targets of the violence in Shaba were persons of Kasaian origin. Beginning in August 1992, they were forced to flee their homes in Shaba Province and make their way toward their ancestral homes in the provinces of East and West Kasai. Some were able to do so by car or truck but many were forced to use the dilapidated rail line. The expense and unreliability of the trains forced many to live at train stations and in transit camps, often for months, where shelter, food, medical, water and sanitation facilities were grossly inadequate. The appalling conditions in these centers offered perfect opportunities for the proliferation of epidemics such as diarrheal disease, cholera, and measles as well as increasing malnutrition rates. While there are no firm figures, the U.N. and an OFDA-contracted assessment team estimated that up to 500,000 Kasaians either had reached the Kasai Provinces or were in transit in Shaba Province by late 1993.

Beginning in March 1993, ethnic violence in North Kivu Province played out by Hunde and Nyanga against members of the Banyarwandan, particularly Hutus, resulted in the partial or complete burning of over 100 villages, the death of approximately 6,000 people, and the displacement of many more. After a brief respite, the clashes resumed during the May 1–15 period. At the height of the conflict, approximately 270,000 persons were displaced. Many of the displaced suffered from epidemics of diarrhea, malaria, and measles as well as respiratory ailments and infected wounds.

The inability of Banyarwandan food growers to supply the local markets severely limited food availability throughout North Kivu. During the ethnic conflicts, many of their farms were burned, livestock were killed or stolen, and seed stocks were looted or burned. As a result, the March–July 1993 growing season was disrupted and the August 1993–March 1994 growing season was affected adversely.

During October 1992, an assessment team led by U.S. Ambassador Melissa Wells visited hospitals, displaced persons camps, and railroad officials in Shaba and East and West Kasai Provinces. The team included a CDC public health advisor as well as an OFDA-funded health/nutrition specialist. In July 1993, an OFDA-contracted assessment team visited the provinces of Shaba, East and West Kasai, and North Kivu as well as Kinshasa. Between Aug. 23–Sept. 10, 1993, a U.N. inter-agency team led by DHA conducted a needs assessment throughout the same areas. All three teams concluded that the situa-

tion in Zaire required immediate international humanitarian assistance.

### East Kasai Province

Mwene Ditu is the first stop on the rail line from Shaba Province. Fuel shortages resulted in lengthy delays for thousands of displaced persons many of whom arrived without food and with few personal belongings after long transit periods from Shaba Province. While waiting for onward transportation to Mbuji Mayi or Kananga, the regional capitals of East and West Kasai Provinces, respectively, the displaced were forced to live amid squalid conditions at Mwene Ditu's train station.

On Nov. 27, 1992, U.S. Ambassador Melissa Wells declared a disaster in East Kasai Province and received OFDA's \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority to transport and assist the displaced to their final destinations. The funds were given to MSF/Belgium and later were supplemented with a grant (\$2,433,713) to establish a transit camp in Mwene Ditu to provide food, water, shelter, medical care, and sanitation services to the displaced prior to their resettlement. OFDA also provided a grant (\$2,114,767) for WVRD to assist in the resettlement program in East Kasai Province. The grant was used to purchase local food, seeds, and tools to give to displaced persons resettling in the region.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$4,573,480**

### West Kasai Province

While a majority of the displaced Kasaians chose to remain in East Kasai, thousands opted to resettle in West Kasai. To improve conditions, Ambassador Melissa Wells declared a disaster for displaced persons on Nov. 27, 1992. The \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was given to the Sovereign Order of Malta (SOM) to provide food, water, and sanitation to those most in need. The SOM later received a grant (\$320,400) for additional food, medical supplies, and shelter assistance.

OFDA also airlifted and provided funds for the distribution of 500 rolls (1.2 million sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting (\$211,132) for displaced persons seeking temporary shelter in Kananga, Mbuji Mayi, and Likasi (Shaba). OFDA also funded the CDC public health advisor and nutrition/health specialist who were members of the October 1992 assessment team (\$20,980). OFDA funding (\$57,576) was also used to send and support the logistical and health/nutrition specialists during the assessment of July-August 1993.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$635,088**

### Shaba Province

Between March 16-31, 1993, ethnic violence forced over 41,000 persons of Kasaiian origin from their homes in Kolwezi. About 5,500 managed to obtain passage to East Kasai Province while nearly 36,000 were forced to take up residence in transit camps at the train station and in two school buildings. On April 15, U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Yates declared a disaster for displaced persons in Kolwezi. OFDA's \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was used by MSF/Belgium for food and the construction of water and sanitation facilities.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

### North Kivu Province

The large number of displaced persons overwhelmed the capacity of existing hospitals, schools, and churches to accommodate them. In addition, the lingering ethnic tensions made many of the displaced unwilling to gather in these facilities. As a result, many of the displaced scattered in the hills making them inaccessible to traditional support structures. The disruption of food production and the lack of potable water and latrines also increased the potential for further epidemic outbreaks. On May 21, 1993, U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Yates declared a disaster for displaced persons in North Kivu Province. OFDA's \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was given to support UNICEF's distribution of basic medicines, blankets, and tents throughout six health zones.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

### Shaba Province

During mid-July 1993, the majority of displaced in Likasi and Kolwezi were moved to camps near the Kamina train station, the transfer point from electric to diesel-powered trains. With the new influx from Likasi and Kolwezi, the number of those waiting for transit increased to some 20,000. On July 26, U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Yates declared a disaster for displaced persons in Kamina. OFDA's \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was used by MSF/Belgium to upgrade existing water and sanitation facilities at the Kamina train station, in an effort to support the increased numbers of displaced. Such improvements were also necessary to address the dysentery epidemic that affected most of the population of Kamina.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

**Total OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$5,283,568**

---

**ZAIRE—Civil Strife**

**H**yperinflation in the latter part of 1992 meant that the January 1993 payment of the Zairian military was made in freshly printed 5,000,000 zaire notes. Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi declared the new currency notes to be null and void, and on Jan. 28, 1993, rioting by soldiers erupted in Kinshasa when shopkeepers would not honor the new notes. During the two days of rioting that followed, several hundred people were killed and over 1,000 injured. Damage and destruction of commercial and manufacturing businesses were also extensive.

On Feb. 8, U.S. Ambassador Melissa Wells determined that the disaster warranted USG assistance. OFDA's \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was donated to a Zairean PVO, the Centre de Developpement Integral Bwamanda, for the purchase of fuel, and to cover other costs related to the immediate purchase and distribution of basic foodstuffs. OFDA also provided a grant to CRS (\$1,189,725) for the establishment of a citywide feeding program, which targeted significant numbers of vulnerable children.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$1,214,725**

# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



## **BURMA—Fire**

On May 13, 1993, a fire in the town of Myingyan (Mandalay Division) destroyed 1,757 homes, affecting 8,273 people or 10% of the town's total population. In addition, the blaze razed retail shops, warehouses, five sawmills, two primary schools, and several other commercial buildings. The 78 acres destroyed by the fire comprised the two poorest wards of the town. An initial assessment by a UNDP team on May 28 concluded that relief requirements were beyond what the Government of Burma could provide. U.S. Charge d'Affaires Franklin Huddle, Jr. declared a disaster on June 9, 1993, and allocated \$5,000 of the Ambassador's Authority to UNDP for the local purchase of food, clothing, cookware, and shelter materials.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$5,000**

## **CHINA—Dam Burst**

On the evening of Aug. 27, 1993, a dam ruptured at the Gouhou reservoir in the Hainan Tibet autonomous prefecture of Qinghai Province. The dam, constructed of sand and boulders, burst under the strain of rising floodwaters following months of heavy rain. More than 2 million cubic tons of water rushed out, inundating farmland and damaging almost 600 houses. The Government of China (GOC) reported that 290 people were killed, 80 people were missing and presumed dead, 336 people were injured, and more than 30,000 people were evacuated. Preliminary economic losses were estimated at \$27 million.

The Qinghai provincial Government and the GOC Ministry of Civil Affairs quickly mobilized to bury the dead and treat the injured, clean up debris and clear roads, and distribute food, clothing, and potable water to the evacuees. UNDP convened a donors meeting on Sept. 10 in Beijing, set up a fund for donor contributions, and donated \$50,000 to the relief effort. On Sept. 17, U.S. Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy requested that OFDA provide \$25,000 to UNDP for the purchase of cotton quilts and clothing for the victims. The governments of Australia, Denmark, Japan, and the U.K. also contributed to the relief effort.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

## **FIJI—Cyclone**

During Jan. 2–3, 1993, tropical cyclone Kina hit virtually all areas of Fiji. Local government officials claimed that the flooding and wind damage from Kina was the worst in 100 years. Twenty-one persons were killed and 10,000 people displaced. The ravages of cyclone Kina resulted in extensive damage to livestock, hospitals, health centers, schools, and homes throughout the Fiji archipelago. A survey by USAID agricultural advisors revealed that livestock and the main staples of cassava, taro, sweet potatoes, and yams were severely damaged from Kina and an earlier cyclone (Joni), which hit Fiji on Dec. 9, 1992. On Jan. 4, Ambassador Evelyn Teegen declared that the disaster was beyond the local government's capacity to respond and warranted USG assistance. The \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was used for the local purchase of tarpaulins and watercans. OFDA also gave USAID/Suva a \$35,500 mission allotment to donate to Fiji's Ministry of Primary Industries for a 2,630 kg. seed distribution program for affected farmers.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$60,500**

## **INDIA—Floods (I)**

Torrential rains triggered by a cyclone soaked the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, and the Union Territory of Pondicherry in southern India during Nov. 14-15, 1992. The rains caused severe flash flooding and landslides, which killed at least 179 people, left thousands homeless, damaged thousands of acres of crops, and killed a substantial number of livestock. The national armed forces organized rescue operations and airdropped food to affected areas. District authorities provided financial aid and other assistance to the flood victims. On Nov. 19, U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering declared a disaster and donated \$25,000 to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for flood relief efforts.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

## **INDIA—Floods (II)**

In July 1993, the heaviest monsoon rains in northern India in 50 years caused extensive flooding and major landslides in the northern states, particularly in Punjab,

Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh. The disaster affected an estimated 30 million people, killed 850 people, damaged over 2 million acres of crop land, killed thousands of livestock, and temporarily paralyzed transportation and communications links in the affected areas. The State governments took immediate steps to respond to the disaster by working with the military and police to establish relief camps, distribute relief supplies to the victims, and evacuate populations from marooned villages. To aid the flood relief effort, DCM Kenneth Brill declared a disaster on July 19, and released \$25,000 to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

### **INDONESIA—Earthquake**

On Dec. 12, 1992, an earthquake of 6.8 on the Richter scale struck near the Indonesian island of Flores. The quake's epicenter was located about 50-60 km. northwest of the island's largest city, Maumere. The earthquake generated a 26.2 meter high tsunami, which swept over islands off the coast. Final official estimates reported 2,080 people killed and 1,728 injured by both the earthquake and tsunami. The area suffered an estimated loss of \$100 million in physical assets. For example, in the town of Wring one in ten inhabitants were killed, and in Nita, an estimated 75% of the town was destroyed. In total, an estimated 25,383 homes were damaged, leaving 85,000 to 90,000 people homeless.

From the onset, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) coordinated the delivery of relief supplies and repair of the damaged infrastructure. Relief efforts were hampered by poor communications with outlying areas to identify needs and by damaged infrastructure, which hindered the transport of relief supplies. On Dec. 13, 1992, U.S. Ambassador Robert Barry declared a disaster for the earthquake-affected areas, and \$25,000 was granted to the GOI. Two USAID/Jakarta staff arrived at the disaster area on Dec. 16 to coordinate USG response to the disaster and assist in disaster relief. An assessment by USAID/Jakarta and the OFDA housing/disaster specialist determined that the most pressing need was temporary shelter. Therefore, OFDA provided 500 rolls (1.2 million sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting (\$267,940). On Dec. 18, 1992, the USS Dixon, on a previously scheduled port call in Depasar, Bali contributed \$108,000 worth of supplies, mostly medicine, to the GOI.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$292,940**  
**Other USG Assistance . . . . . \$108,000**  
**Total USG Assistance . . . . . \$400,940**

### **MONGOLIA—Winter Weather**

Mongolia experienced an especially severe winter in 1992-1993, with an unusual late blizzard during March and April. In the western portion of the country, nighttime temperatures were reported as low as minus 40 degrees Centigrade and record snowfall measurements were between 60 and 160 cm. in April. Most roads were blocked by snow accumulation and much of the rural population was cut off from assistance. Seven persons died from exposure or because they could not receive lifesaving medical attention. The Government of Mongolia (GOM) reported that 121,000 people were affected and most were rural families that had exhausted their food stocks by March and were unable to get resupplied. Over 515,000 head of livestock died of starvation because the snow covered all available pasturage. The Ministry of Agriculture put total economic losses at \$10 million.

On April 2, the GOM formally requested emergency assistance from international donors, especially for food, animal fodder, warm clothing, and all-terrain vehicles and field radios for medical personnel. The GOM created a special disaster committee headed by the Ministers of Agriculture and Environment and provided trucks, bulldozers, and helicopters to gain access to remote areas. On April 2, U.S. Ambassador Joseph Lake declared a disaster and requested \$25,000 for the local purchase of wheat flour. The funds were transferred to the GOM on April 23. The Government of Japan, UNDP, DHA, WHO, and WFP also responded to the GOM appeal.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

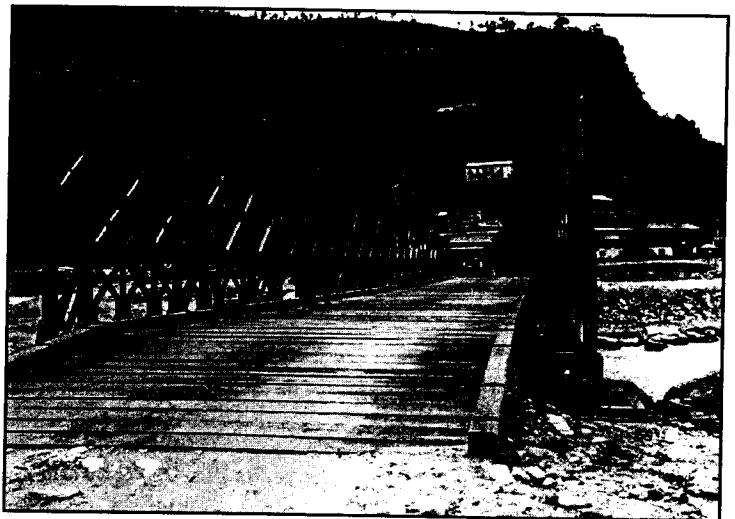
### **NEPAL—Floods**

The monsoon rains of mid-July produced huge runoffs of water that lead to catastrophic flashfloods in the hill region of the Himalaya mountain range and massive flooding in the Terai lowlands of Nepal bordering India. The flashfloods churned down through the foothills of the Himalayas at tremendous velocity, carrying uprooted trees, huge boulders, and thousands of tons of sediment and debris. Thousands of people were displaced as sand, debris, and rocks filled their homes and fields. The Government of Nepal's official count was 1,115 killed, 800 missing, and 400,000 affected by the flooding. Impact upon infrastructure of the country was substantial. Hydroelectric plants, dams, roads, and bridges were washed



away. The capital of Kathmandu was forced to ration electricity and fuel.

On July 22, the U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Michael Malinowski declared a disaster and provided \$25,000 to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to procure food locally for the flood-affected and displaced in the Terai and hill regions. In addition, OFDA funded an emergency airlift of medical supplies by MSF/France. OFDA also provided the services of a disaster advisor and dispatched a CDC epidemiological/nutrition surveillance team to survey needs and assist local officials establish a health surveillance system. USAID/Kathmandu's Office of Agriculture and Rural Development allocated \$57,143 to assist dairy farmers with their relief needs. DOD contributed relief supplies from its Okinawa stocks and provided transport of five Bailey bridges contributed to Nepal by the United Kingdom (value not included).



**Recently constructed Bailey bridge donated by the British government and transported by the DOD to Bhaise Village, Nepal.**

*(Photo by Alexis Robles, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*



**DOD C-5 transporting Bailey bridges to Nepal which were donated by the British government.** *(Photo by Alexis Robles, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

<b>OFDA Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$251,259</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$57,143</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$308,402</b>

**PHILIPPINES—Floods/Lahars**

Typhoon rains continued to dislodge ash and debris remaining on Mt. Pinatubo's slopes from its 1991 eruption, causing nearby river systems to overflow and create massive floods during 1993. On June 23, 1993, rainfall from Typhoon Goring (a.k.a. Koryn) percolated the heated deposits of ash and pyroclastic material,

stimulating new mudflows (lahars). Lahar flows of moderate intensity (i.e., measuring 400 to 1,000 cubic meters per second), occurred on the Marella and northern part of the Santo Tomas river system draining Mt. Pinatubo's western slope. The resulting floods and lahars killed 34 people, injured seven, and made 43,085 families homeless. Sixteen provinces were affected by flooding from Typhoon Goring's rains, according to the Government of the Philippines' Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC). As many as 150,000 people were affected by floods and landslides in the provinces of Benguet, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Pangasinan, Aurora, Cagayan, Ifugao, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Quirino. Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Zambales, and Albay were also affected by lahars.

The PNRC and the DSWD opened 56 evacuation centers for approximately 26,700 people, which were later reduced to 23 centers housing 12,083 people. The Bailey bridge across the Abacan Sacobia river was washed away on the morning of June 26, and all roads to Baguio city were blocked by landslides. Preliminary costs to restore the damaged roads and bridges were estimated at over \$23 million. Other infrastructure, such as public buildings, and agricultural crops were also severely affected, resulting in an estimated additional \$23 million in damage.

On Oct. 27, 1992, U.S. Ambassador Richard Solomon determined that the ongoing destruction from lahars and flooding warranted a new disaster declaration for FY 1993. In anticipation of a repeat of previous annual lahar-related disasters, OFDA prepositioned in Manila 20,030 blankets (\$135,000) and 480 rolls (1.152 million



**Barangay Hall before and after the lahars struck in the Philippines.**



*(Photo by José Garzon, USAID/Manila Pinatubo Coordinator)*

sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting (\$163,198). After Typhoon Goring hit Luzon, USAID/Manila authorized the DSWD to use 35 rolls (84,000 sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting for that event. On June 30, 1993, U.S. DCM Donald Westmore indicated that the lahars resulting from Typhoon Goring and the longer term needs for shelter materials justified additional USG assistance. Subsequently, an additional 550 rolls (1.32 million sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting (\$344,366) were prepositioned in Manila for use during the remainder of the typhoon season.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$642,564**

**PHILIPPINES—Volcanic Eruption**

On February 2, 1993, Mayon volcano near Legazpi in the Albay province erupted twice, unleashing clouds of steaming ash and scalding mudflows. Again, on Feb. 11 and on March 19, the volcano erupted, but most of the volcanic activity was confined to the immediate vicinity of the volcano itself. The initial eruption resulted in 77 deaths, nine injured, and two missing. During the height of volcanic activity, approximately 65,928 people were evacuated to 50 evacuation centers. The preliminary estimated damage to farm land and livestock was \$480,000.

On Feb. 4, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Richard Solomon determined the disaster warranted USG assistance. The \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was presented to the Government of the Philippines (GOP) Department of Social Welfare and Development for emergency shelter and food. To further assist the GOP in monitoring Mayon, OFDA funded a USGS volcanologist for 3-4 weeks

(\$10,500), and authorized the GOP to use 10 rolls (24,000 sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting and 3,000 blankets, originally allocated for those displaced by Mt. Pinatubo lahars.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$35,500**

**SOLOMON ISLANDS—Cyclone**

On Jan. 1, 1993, and throughout the New Year's weekend, cyclone Nina directly hit the Rennell and Belona Islands of the Solomon Islands' archipelago. Nina also caused considerable damage in Temotu, Makira, Malaita, and Guadacanal provinces. Five persons were killed, some 10,000-12,000 homes were destroyed with thousands of people left homeless and 88,500 persons in emergency need of shelter and food. Many rural roads were blocked on all the islands affected. On Jan. 15, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Robert W. Farrand (resident in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea) declared a disaster, and provided \$15,000 of the Ambassador's Authority for the local procurement of food for emergency feeding programs to assist the victims of cyclone Nina.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$15,000**

**SOUTH ASIA—Locust Infestation**

By July 1993, locusts from Yemen and the Middle East threatened southern **Pakistan** and areas bordering India. In Pakistan, the heaviest incursions were in the Tharparker, Nara, and Cholistan deserts, which border

India. Pakistani Plant Protection Services of the Ministry of Agriculture attempted to combat the incursions, but the great numbers surpassed the available local resources. To prevent damage to agricultural crops and the locust population from growing, the Government of Pakistan (GOP), with FAO collaboration, convened a meeting of donors to request assistance on Aug. 17, 1993. The GOP worked in close cooperation with the Government of India (GOI) to control the infestation and prevent the locusts from being carried back to the Middle East and Africa, once the winds changed later in the year.

Until the middle of September, the GOI Crop Protection Service had controlled locust swarms within nine districts of Gujarat and Rajasthan in **India**, but rich vegetation and moisture provided excellent conditions for multiple breeding of locusts. The additional swarms coming from Pakistan into Rajasthan and Punjab threatened the irrigated crops and overwhelmed the GOI's ability to respond.

Migrating locusts swarms also threatened Afghanistan. The fertile irrigated valleys of Kandahar and Helmand in **Afghanistan** are ideal for migrating locusts from Iran, India, and Pakistan. These areas produce the majority of that country's irrigated food crops, so any attack by migrating locusts, in addition to the locusts indigenous to those regions, would have had a devastating effect on food supplies.

On Sept. 16, 1993, U.S. Ambassador John Monjo declared Pakistan a state of disaster due to locust infestation. The Ambassador's Authority and an additional \$750,000 were given to the FAO for their regional locust eradication program. OFDA also contributed \$42,425 to the USAID's Asia Bureau RSSA with USDA for its efforts in controlling the locust outbreak in Pakistan. On Sept. 20, 1993, the U.S. Charge d'Affaires Kenneth Brill declared a state of disaster for locusts in India and assistance was requested from FAO. On Sept. 21, 1993, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Robin Raphel declared a disaster for locust infestation in Afghanistan. The \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was contributed to the Office of the U.N. Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan, which worked through the FAO to procure U.S.-approved chemical pesticides and sprayers to combat the locusts in Afghanistan.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$842,425**

## **VANUATU—Cyclone**

**D**uring March 29–30, 1993, tropical cyclone Prema hit the central and southern regions of Vanuatu, (including the capital city of Port Vila). Four people were killed, 7,000 left homeless, and another 5,000 were directly affected and in need of emergency assistance. Housing and crops were severely damaged on Shepherd, southern Epi, and northern Efate Islands. Local food for distribution to most islanders was limited and relief food supplies were needed to cover a three-month period before the next local harvest. U.S. Ambassador Robert Farrand (resident in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea) declared a disaster on April 19, and provided \$15,000 of the Ambassador's Authority for the local procurement of food for emergency feeding for the victims of cyclone Prema.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$15,000**

## **VIETNAM—Floods**

**D**uring Oct. 5–13, 1992, torrential rains struck six central provinces of Vietnam killing 55 people, leaving 7,500 homeless, killing livestock, devastating crops, and causing widespread infrastructural damage. A joint UNDP/DHA/IFRC assessment mission on Oct. 18–23, identified a requirement for blankets, mosquito nets, clothes, and medicines. On Oct. 24, the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific, Winston Lord, issued a disaster declaration. The \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was used for the local purchase of these relief supplies and distributed to flood victims in the two most devastated provinces of Ha Tinh and Quang Binh through the Vietnamese Red Cross and IFRC. On Oct. 26, the OFDA Assistant Director for Operations Support and a USAID/Thailand representative went to Vietnam to further assess the extent of the flood damage, determine an appropriate assistance response, and develop a mechanism for channeling the assistance to victims of the disaster. Based on assessment recommendations, OFDA provided an additional \$216,736 for a grant to World Concern to purchase rice, seeds, blankets, and cooking utensils.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$241,736**

# EUROPE, NEAR EAST, AND NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES



## **ALBANIA—Floods**

In mid-November 1992, three days of heavy rains touched off floods in six northern districts (Kruja, Lezha, Lac, Shkodra, Topoja, and Mirdita). Eleven people drowned, 7,000 families were affected, and 17,000 hectares of agricultural land were inundated. The deluge struck a particularly poor area where living conditions were already cumbersome and resources very scarce, making rehabilitation of basic services and the return to normal life difficult. In response to a formal request from the Government of Albania, the U.S. Ambassador William Ryerson declared a disaster on Nov. 30, 1992. OFDA provided \$25,000 to the UNDP for purchase of kerosene heater/cooker units to be furnished to approximately 2,000 affected families.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

## **ARMENIA—Emergency**

In March 1992, Azerbaijan imposed an economic blockade on the Republic of Armenia, thereby severely curtailing the flow of fuel and food into Armenia. The blockade affected 3.3 million people and caused nearly 95% of the population to fall below the poverty line.

A severe shortage of heating fuel had drastic effects in a country where winter temperatures may fall below minus 25 degrees centigrade. Without fuel, all major industries closed, people were without electricity or natural gas for heating or cooking, and power blackouts lasted up to 18 hours per day in all sections of the country. What little food available was sold through the black market at a price beyond what most citizens could afford.

Armenian President Ter-Petrosyan declared a national emergency in December 1992 and appealed for international assistance. U.S. Charge d'Affaires Thomas Price declared a state of disaster on Dec. 8 and allocated \$25,000 to the Armenian Humanitarian Relief Commission to help pay for the fuel and transport of 1,688 MT of donated food to be distributed among 826,314 of the neediest recipients.

OFDA's response to this particular emergency was in addition to the USG's ongoing assistance to the situation in Armenia. In support of Operation Provide Hope, DOD purchased and delivered a wide range of humanitarian assistance, including heating fuel, excess DOD medical supplies, antibiotics, cold medicines, WHO medical kits, infant formula, and grain to assist the vulner-

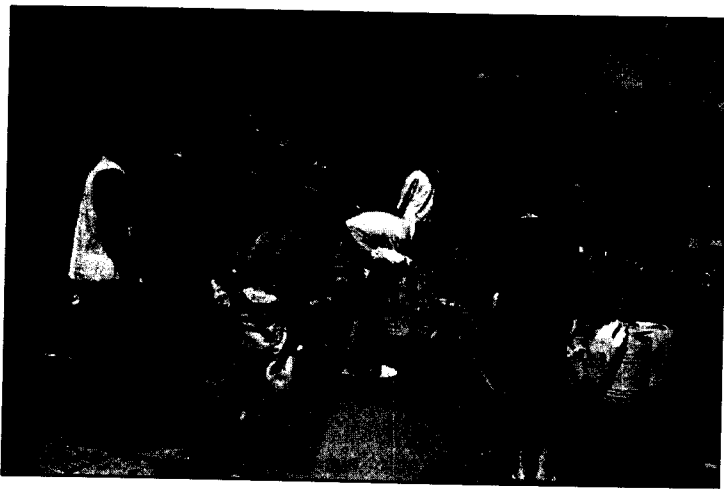
able populations affected by the embargo. Furthermore, USAID's Newly Independent States Task Force (USAID/NIS/TF) sponsored shipments of antibiotics, medical supplies, measles vaccine, needles, and syringes through the U.S. PVO, Project Hope. USDA provided grain and food aid grants through its Section 416(b) and Food for Progress programs. Finally, RP gave grants to ARC and ICRC for assistance to refugees from Nagorno-Karabakh. This USG humanitarian assistance was not specifically for the emergency situation brought on by the fuel shortage, and therefore, the value has not been included.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

## **FORMER YUGOSLAVIA—Civil Strife**

The fighting that began in June 1991 between the Serbs and the Croats raged on through 1993. Cease-fire violations continued in Croatia, with sporadic shelling in Karlovac, Zadar, Biograd, Dubrovnik, Gospic, and the surrounding areas. In early 1992, civil war broke out in the former Yugoslavian republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina (B-H) when the Bosnian Serbs, supported by the Yugoslav military, sought to create a Bosnian Serb republic in B-H by expelling all non-Serbs from its territory. The Bosnian Serbs took control of large sections of B-H, especially in the northwest and east. Locations such as Srebrenica, Zepa, Gorazde, and the capital city of Sarajevo were surrounded by Bosnian Serb forces, and thus, were classified as Muslim-dominated enclaves. These areas were cut off from commercial food supplies, and had to rely primarily on international food donations. In Sarajevo, electric power and gas supply were virtually cut off and citizens were subject to sniper fire and artillery attacks while standing in line to get food rations and water. Civilians from all ethnic groups were subject to mass expulsions, systematic rape, incarceration, and massacres. As of September 1993, the Bosnian government estimated that approximately 115,000 people had been killed and 150,000 wounded in B-H since the beginning of the conflict. A March 1993 joint U.N. assessment listed 3.8 million people as targeted beneficiaries: 2.28 million in B-H; 800,000 in Croatia (including the U.N. Protected Areas); 560,000 in Serbia; 80,000 in Montenegro; 70,000 in Slovenia; and 30,000 in Macedonia.

The Bosnian Government (predominately Muslim) forces and the Bosnian Croats fought together against the Bosnian Serbs until April 1993, when fierce fighting broke out in central B-H between the two erstwhile allies. In May 1993, the Bosnian Croats exacerbated an already grave humanitarian situation by disrupting com-



**Citizens standing in line for water in East Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina.**

*(Photo by William Stuebner, OFDA/DART Zagreb Field Officer)*

mercial traffic to central B-H, leaving the region completely reliant upon international relief efforts. Access to central B-H, Sarajevo, and other areas continued to be increasingly hindered by Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Croat forces throughout 1993. UNHCR, ICRC, and others managed to truck supplies to accessible areas of B-H; however, the relief effort was consistently hindered by security concerns, bureaucratic obstacles, and logistical constraints. Convoy inaccessibility was somewhat mitigated by the U.N.-sponsored relief flights to Sarajevo, begun July 3, 1992, and the U.S.-led relief airdrop operations to isolated areas, first launched on Feb. 28, 1993.

On Dec. 10, 1992, U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmerman issued a disaster declaration in the former Yugoslavia. Subsequently, OFDA dispatched a DART on Dec. 12, to manage the refugee/displaced persons assistance programs, to assess emergency needs in affected areas, and to monitor the relief activities of UNHCR, NGOs, and international donors. At the end of FY 1993, the DART continued to coordinate OFDA activities and other humanitarian initiatives throughout former Yugoslavia. Additionally, OFDA provided funding for 25 assistance programs throughout B-H, Croatia, and the Kosovo region of Serbia. The programs included: seed distribution, medical training in trauma procedures, food distribution, hygiene and health commodities, winterization supplies production, and other aid programs implemented by 16 organizations. OFDA provided emergency relief grants to IRC, AICF, ARC, Brothers Brother Foundation, CRS, CWS, Feed the Children/U.K., IMC, MCI, and Solidarities.

FFP provided over 192,000 MT of commodities under the Title II emergency food program valued at \$93.5 million. USAID/EUR responded with \$6.2 million in funds to support projects including medical training, hospital partnerships, pharmaceutical distribution. RP contrib-

uted a total of \$65.3 million to UNHCR, ICRC, IFRC, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, IRC, and CRS for programs in B-H, Croatia, and Slovenia. DOD's combined FY 1992 and FY 1993 assistance to the former Yugoslavia topped \$144.3 million. In addition to the provision of winter materials, MREs, and heavy equipment/vehicles, DOD participated in the U.N.-sponsored airdrop and air/land operations, among other joint efforts. *(For additional information the reader may request OFDA situation reports on Former Yugoslavia).*

<b>OFDA Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$34,566,860</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$309,274,400</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$343,841,260</b>



**The front line in Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina.**

*(Photo by William Stuebner, OFDA/DART Zagreb Field Officer)*

## **IRAQ—Emergency**

Conditions for an estimated 3.7 million people in the three northern governorates (Dohuk, Arbil, and Suleymaniyah) of Iraq remained precarious during 1993. The Government of Iraq (GOI) continued to deprive vulnerable populations of essential aid by diverting humanitarian aid to its own supporters, disrupting relief activities, and refusing to purchase food and other humanitarian assistance for northern Iraq. These actions were in complete violation of all the U.N. Security Council Resolutions, which were enacted in response to GOI aggression in Kuwait, its repression of civilian populations inside Iraq, and its efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction.

To exacerbate conditions in northern Iraq, the GOI has maintained a blockade restricting the flow of essential goods (fuel, food, medicines) to the northern governorates. In addition, the GOI manipulated Iraqi currency to further undermine the ability of the northern region to obtain adequate food and essential services. In August, the GOI cut off electric power to Dohuk, affecting nearly 400,000 people and causing widespread loss of power to essential medical facilities and water pumping systems. The GOI also refused to provide more than 5% of the agreed food ration supplement to the at-risk population. This further contributed to the marked deterioration in the population's living standards, especially for those unable to supplement their small ration with home grown foodstuffs.

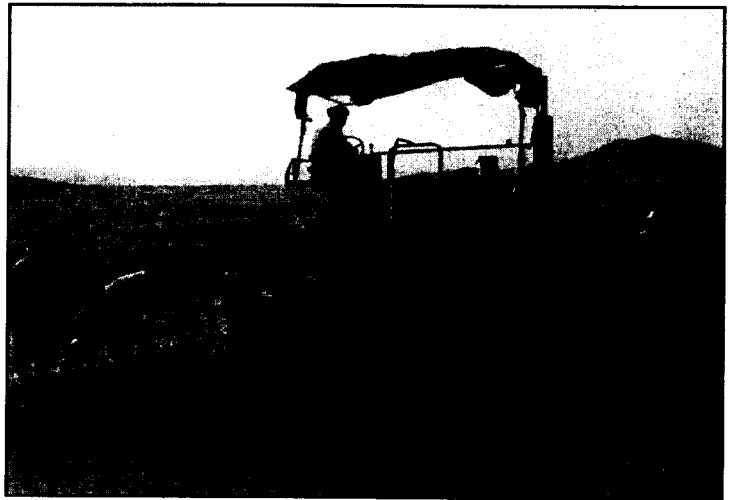
A U.N. Humanitarian Relief Program for 1993-1994 was developed to address the humanitarian needs in Iraq, primarily focusing on the north where the needs were the most critical. To this end, U.N. agencies and NGOs, in cooperation with local authorities, carried out relief and rehabilitation activities that focused on addressing food, fuel, electricity, and health needs as well as repairing roads and improving the agriculture and education sectors.



**Bagging and weighing locally produced wheat in northern Iraq.**  
*(Photo by Shawn Messick, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

Efforts by the relief community in the northern governorates were remarkable given the tense security conditions under which they operated. During FY 1993, two expatriate aid workers and five Kurdish staffers were killed, causing several relief agencies to suspend operations and others to withdraw from the country. Relief organizations that remained, such as WFP and SCF/UK, operated at great personal risk. Relief workers were fre-

quently harassed and attacked, either by random rocket-propelled grenade assaults or planned ambushes. Relief convoys escorted by U.N. Guards were at risk of being ambushed or sabotaged as they crossed through Iraqi-controlled territory.



**Repair of the Atrush Road by OFDA-funded SCF/UK in northern Iraq.**  
*(Photo by Shawn Messick, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

The USG has been at the forefront of the humanitarian relief effort for northern Iraq since the initiation of Operation Provide Comfort in April 1991. In FY 1993, Congress appropriated \$81 million to DOD for humanitarian assistance in northern Iraq. In FY 1993, DOD used \$39.9 million; the remainder was rolled over into the FY 1994 budget for funding emergency winter relief and rehabilitation activities. To assist the DOD/Combined Task Force in implementing their program, OFDA was requested to provide technical expertise in various aspects of humanitarian assistance management. A DART was deployed in November 1992 to assist NGOs and U.N. agencies in assessing humanitarian assistance requirements, developing coordinated programs, and monitoring USG-funded projects in the field. OFDA also provided partial funding for WFP's local wheat procurement program and SCF/UK's project to repair a section of the Atrush road. FFP provided 5,630 MT of lentils and vegoil, valued at \$3 million. *(For additional information the reader may request OFDA situation reports on Northern Iraq).*

<b>OFDA Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$4,231,073</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$42,961,700</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$47,192,773</b>

## **LEBANON—Displaced Persons**

Israeli air raids and bombardments in southern Lebanon from July 25 until July 31, 1993, resulted in 350,000 displaced persons, 132 people killed, and 500 injured. Following the ceasefire three weeks later, 90% of those displaced returned immediately to their villages, finding their crops and livestock decimated and homes partially or totally destroyed. According to ICRC estimates, 55 villages were bombed, more than 800 houses were completely destroyed, and some 2,400 buildings were directly hit by shells.

On July 28, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Ryan Crocker declared a disaster and requested that the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority be disbursed as cash donations to four different NGOs assisting the displaced people. A senior officer, from the USAID/NE, was sent to Beirut to evaluate and coordinate the relief response. Subsequent consultation among USAID/NE, the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, and OFDA determined that additional emergency assistance was required. OFDA provided an additional \$200,000 for the U.S. Embassy to issue small grants to eleven indigenous NGOs in southern Lebanon and west Bekaa. These grants supported programs to rehabilitate housing, provide emergency medical services, and assist farmers in replenishing killed livestock. FFP Title II emergency food commodities already in the country were reallocated to the displaced. DOD contributed ten 40 foot containers of excess property, which included blankets, clothing, and medical equipment. In addition, DOD provided the Ministry of Health with the contents and equipment of a 750-bed hospital. It was expected that a portion of that contribution reached the affected population.

<b>OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$225,000</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$4,100,000</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$4,325,000</b>

## **TAJIKISTAN—Civil Strife**

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the newly independent state of Tajikistan was torn apart by religious and regional conflict. In May 1992, a Government of National Reconciliation was formed, but long-standing regional animosities and tensions between secular and Islamic segments of the overwhelmingly Muslim population erupted into communal violence. Fighting between rival regional and political groups broke out in Kurgan Tyube, and quickly spread to the region of Kulyab, the Garm valley region, and the capital city of

Dushanbe. An attempt by the government to request military forces from the Russian Federation to quell the fighting was thwarted and led to the resignation of the Government of National Reconciliation in December 1992. A new coalition government was formed, and pro-government forces quickly launched a brutal offensive against opposition elements that had retreated to the Garm Valley region. By the time government authority was restored in early 1993, an estimated 50,000 people had died from the conflict and approximately 500,000 people were displaced, over one-tenth of Tajikistan's total population. Many parts of the country were completely cut off from outside sources of food, fuel, and medical assistance; as a result, malnutrition and infant and child mortality increased.

In late November 1992, the U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe was forced to evacuate due to the escalation of violence in the capital. On Dec. 1, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Thomas M.T. Niles, declared a state of disaster for Tajikistan. The State Department established a Humanitarian Assistance Working Group for Tajikistan and OFDA dispatched a displaced persons specialist to assist in identifying ways of providing emergency assistance to the displaced population. On his recommendation, OFDA provided \$25,000 to the Aga Khan Foundation to distribute food and WHO emergency kits to displaced persons in the Gorno-Badakhshan region of Tajikistan. Later, USAID's Newly Independent States Task Force (USAID/NIS/TF) provided an additional \$1,000,000 to support the Aga Khan Foundation's assistance to displaced persons, as well as \$3,775,000 in grants to UNHCR, WFP, IFRC, and ICRC for emergency and displaced persons programs.

The U.S. Embassy reopened on March 11, 1993, and in April, USAID dispatched an assessment team, including a CDC epidemiologist, to conduct a multi-sector, long-term needs assessment. USAID/NIS/TF funded a shipment of Project Hope medical supplies under its Emergency Medicines and Medical Assistance Initiatives. DOD's Operation Provide Hope airlifted 491 MT of food and 159 MT of excess medical supplies, at an estimated cost of \$5,800,000. USDA provided 250 MT of Section 416(b) butteroil to be distributed to displaced persons. Finally, RP provided \$5,000,000 to UNHCR, ICRC, and DHA for refugees and displaced persons assistance.

<b>OFDA Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$80,882</b>
<b>Other USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$19,543,000</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance</b> . . . . .	<b>\$19,623,882</b>



## TAJIKISTAN—Floods

The central Asian country of Tajikistan suffered major damage from torrential rains, gale-force winds, a rise in river levels, and mudslides of unprecedented proportions from May 8–10, 1993. The floods left at least 40,000 people homeless. Heavily swollen rivers destroyed the piped water system and canal, which deliver 75% of the capital Dushanbe's treated water. The floods also destroyed the major Dushanbe-Pendjikent and Leninabad roads, 19 bridges, and five years of work on the Rogun Dam. In addition, approximately 90,000 hectares of irrigated agricultural land, orchards, and vineyards were ruined.

The government of Tajikistan (GOT) reported at least 8,200 destroyed houses and extensive infrastructural damage to schools, hospitals, electricity lines, a hydroelectric plant and its water treatment center, and other industrial sites. Serious health problems developed due to waterborne diseases and the lack of potable water.

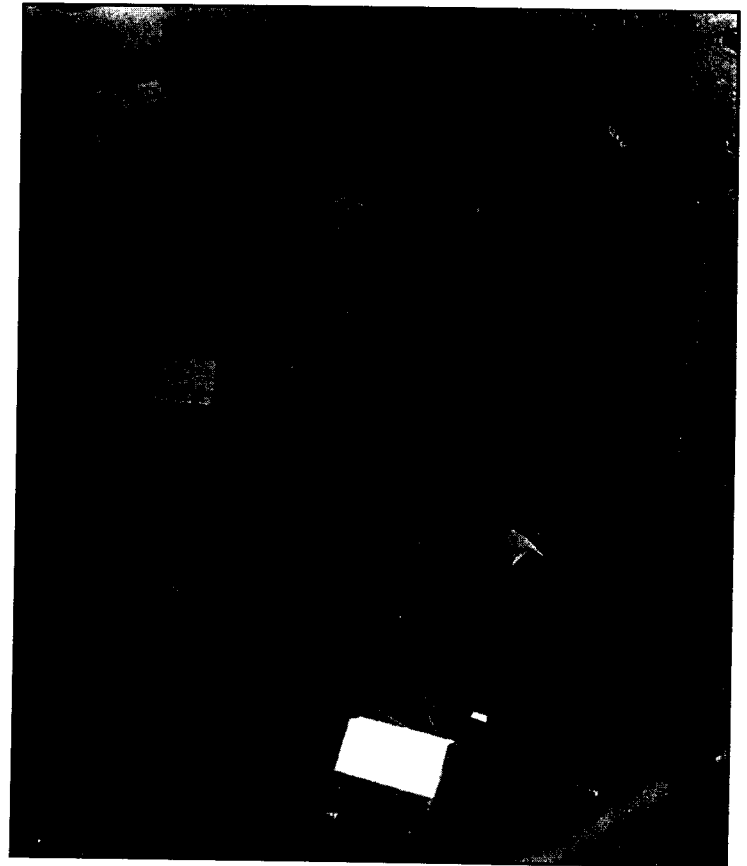
On May 8, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Stanley Escudero declared a disaster. OFDA responded immediately by providing the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority, which was given to the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. The grant funds were used to purchase food, framing materials for shelter, and related costs associated with the delivery of these commodities to the flood victims.

OFDA provided \$25,000 for local IFRC feeding programs. OFDA also arranged for DOD to airlift 60 rolls (144,000 sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting, 1,400 tents, 21 tent repair kits, 9,800 blankets, and 1,400 five-gallon water containers for distribution to the flood victims. The airlift and commodity replacement costs totalled \$475,874. In addition, OFDA sent a shelter specialist to participate in the initial disaster assessment and to provide guidance and recommendations on further emergency initiatives.

OFDA Assistance . . . . .	\$500,874
Other USG Assistance . . . . .	\$580,882
<b>Total USG Assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,081,756</b>

## UKRAINE—Floods

In mid-September 1993, heavy rains and extensive flooding occurred over 6,000 sq. km. in Rivno Oblast of northwestern Ukraine, inundating over 6,000 sq. km. of land. The floods damaged approximately 4,500 buildings, destroyed both unharvested and stored food supplies, and affected 40,000 Ukrainians. The flood area also covered the radiation fallout area from the Cherno-



**Flooding in Rivno Oblast, northwestern Ukraine.**

*(Photo courtesy of Paul Randolph, USAID/BHR/OFDA)*

byl nuclear accident. There was great concern that radioactive material would seep into wells and taint the water supply. U.S. Charge d'Affaires Shaun Byrnes declared a disaster on Sept. 20, 1993, and allocated the \$25,000 Ambassador's authority to be used as start-up funding for the drilling of 21 new wells that would provide potable water.

OFDA Assistance . . . . .	\$25,000
---------------------------	----------

## YEMEN—Floods

Heavy rains during Feb. 5–8, 1993, caused severe flooding in three southern governorates (Adan, Lahej, and Abyan) in the Republic of Yemen. The deluge killed over 30 people and left hundreds of people homeless. The flooding washed away roads and communications lines, severely disrupted water and power systems, and damaged hospitals, schools, and residential buildings. In Aden, the airport was completely submerged and the sewage system backed up, causing a potential health emergency.

Local authorities established temporary shelter camps, and provided financial compensation to flood-affected families. The Yemen Red Crescent Society provided tents, blankets, kitchen sets, and other essential items to the flood victims. U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hughes declared a disaster in Yemen on Feb. 11, and contributed \$25,000 to DHA for the provision of relief to the flood victims. OFDA contributed an additional \$75,000 to establish a disease surveillance system, provide medical laboratory equipment, and support health interventions.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$100,000**

**YEMEN—Locust Infestation**

Heavy rains since the previous summer, lush vegetation, and ideal temperatures provided excellent conditions for increased locust breeding in Yemen in

1992. By December, swarms were spotted and the Government of Yemen (GOY) treated approximately 60,000 hectares to control the growth and spread of the locusts. By June 1993, the locusts had matured beyond the hopper and crawler stage and began to fly. On June 22, the GOY asked for assistance in combating this infestation. In the first half of July, large-scale swarm formation occurred and moved east. As a result of eastward swarm movement out of Yemen, infestations declined and control operations stopped in late July. On June 30, 1993, U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hughes declared that a state of disaster existed in Yemen from locust infestation. In addition to the Ambassador's Authority, OFDA contributed an additional \$250,000 to FAO for its Locust Control Program.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$275,000**

# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



## **BOLIVIA—Landslide**

On Dec. 8, 1992, 95% of the mining town of Llipi was covered by a mudslide that resulted from heavy rains. The Bolivian National Statistics Institute reported that 49 people were killed and numerous injured. U.S. Ambassador Charles Bowers declared a disaster on Dec. 9, and released the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority funds to the local Red Cross to help set up and operate a camp for survivors. The Red Cross provided food, blankets, cooking utensils, and first aid for minor injuries to the temporary residents of the camp.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

## **ECUADOR—Floods**

On March 29, 1993, a massive landslide blocked the junction of the Cuenca and Jadan rivers. The landslide also cut off the flow of water to the Paute river, some 50 km. upstream from Ecuador's primary hydroelectric dam, which provides up to 70% of the country's electricity. A lake, covering 1,200 hectares, formed upstream from the landslide dam in Azuay and Canar provinces and resulted in extensive flooding and damage. Estimates of fatalities ranged from 50 to 300. The flooding left approximately 5,000 people homeless, and destroyed two towns—La Josefina and El Descanso. Ecuadoran engineers cut terraces into the dam to build a channel to slowly drain the water behind the dam. The channel drained some of the lake, but small landslides continued to interrupt this drainage of water.

On May 1, 1993, engineers detonated explosives at the foot of the dam to erode the landslide. The resulting torrent of water and sediment damaged bridges, roads, and agricultural areas downstream. At least eight bridges, 20 km. of road (including a section of the Pan American Highway), and 700 homes were destroyed. Though the Paute Hydroelectric Dam suffered no apparent damage, sedimentation in the reservoir pools shut down the facility, resulting in electricity rationing for most of Ecuador.

On March 31, 1993, U.S. Charge d'Affaires James F. Mack in Quito declared a disaster. The \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was given to Partners of the Americas, a PVO working within the country to provide food and shelter supplies to evacuees. OFDA also contributed \$5,000 for emergency lighting to allow the earthmoving

equipment to work on the dam 24 hours a day, and provided funds (\$1,830) for local procurement of tents and sealant. To further assist the Ecuadoran engineers working on the dam, OFDA paid for a three-person engineering team (\$38,500).

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$70,330**

## **HONDURAS—Tropical Storm**

From Sept. 15–17, 1993, tropical storm Gert smashed into coastal Honduras and subsequent heavy rains caused severe damage in 13 of 18 departments throughout the country. The most seriously affected areas were the industrial and agricultural regions of the San Pedro Sula Valley and Honduras' strategic Atlantic port facilities in the north. Heavy rains and severe flooding contaminated the potable water services, washed out bridges and roads, inundated several thousand hectares of banana, sugar, and citrus plantations, flooded all the cities reservoirs, and closed the international airport in San Pedro Sula for a week. The government reported that the flooding left 3,200 people homeless, caused 20 deaths, and directly affected over 64,000 people, of whom 40% had to be evacuated.

The President of Honduras declared a state of emergency in 16 municipalities and delegated the Honduras Emergency Disaster Committee (COPECO) to act as the focal point for all relief operations. Efforts to provide food, clothing and temporary shelter to the affected victims were mobilized quickly, and flood control operations were initiated to construct levees and restore potable water service to the affected municipalities.

An initial joint assessment was conducted by OFDA's Regional Advisor, USAID's Mission Disaster Relief Officer, and officials from COPECO. The group determined that there was a critical need for plastic sheeting, blankets, water bladders, and water containers.

On Sept. 21, U.S. Charge d'Affaires James Cason declared a state of disaster and provided \$25,000 to COPECO to purchase and distribute food to 2,300 families in San Pedro Sula for one week. In addition, emergency supplies consisting of 12 rolls (28,800 sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting, 900 blankets, 175 five gallon water jugs, and five 3,000 gallon water bladders were airlifted to Honduras from OFDA's stockpile in Panama and distributed to the flood victims.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$76,800**

## **JAMAICA—Floods**

During the month of May 1993, over 90 inches of rain fell in Jamaica, causing severe flooding and landslides in the north-eastern parishes of St. Mary, Portland, and St. Thomas, and in the southern parishes of Clarendon, and St. Catherine. Nine people drowned, 82 families were made homeless, and approximately 4,290 families were affected. Infrastructure, crop, and household damage was estimated at \$15.1 million. On May 28, 1993, U.S. Charge d'Affaires Lacy Wright declared a disaster and \$24,039 was allocated to purchase food packs for approximately 1,600 affected families.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$24,039**

## **MEXICO—Floods/Mudslides**

The storm system that hit the U.S. west coast between Jan. 6–18, 1993, also caused havoc on Mexico's northern Baja California peninsula. The heaviest January rains in over 50 years resulted in the deaths of 24 people and the displacement of about 25,000 due to rising flood waters and mudslides. Tijuana was the city hardest hit by the rains, with 5,000 residents rendered homeless, roads collapsed, and more than 40 neighborhoods unreachable by emergency vehicles. On Jan. 8, Ambassador John Negroponde declared a state of disaster for the city of Tijuana. OFDA's \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was allocated to the Mexican Red Cross and the Binational Emergency Medical Care Committee for emergency assistance to Tijuana's displaced flood victims.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

## **NICARAGUA—Floods**

During the week of Aug. 9, 1993, the Atlantic coast region of Nicaragua was battered by Tropical Storm Bret, adding to an already above-normal rainy season. As a result, major rivers in the region caused floods that forced some inhabitants to flee to higher ground and isolated numerous communities by cutting overland

transportation routes. The flooding contaminated water supplies and damaged sanitation systems, increasing the risk of disease, particularly cholera, malaria, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections. On Sept. 28, the Government of Nicaragua (GON) extended the disaster-impacted area to include regions affected by Tropical Depression Gert. The death toll from the combined storms was 13, with 24 people missing, and 61,000 affected or displaced.

On Aug. 17, OFDA's Regional Advisor and USAID's Disaster Relief Officer made an initial assessment of the region and reported that the most urgent need was for air transport to move food aid from Managua to the Atlantic coast region. On Aug. 20, U.S. Ambassador Ronald Godard declared a disaster and released the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority to help airlift food aid from Managua to Puerto Cabezas. OFDA further donated \$178,620 to complete the airlift of 320 MT of food provided by the GON. OFDA also released \$2,148 to transport 10 rolls (24,000 sq. ft.) of plastic sheeting from the OFDA stockpile in New Windsor, Maryland.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$205,768**

## **VENEZUELA—Tropical Storm**

Between August 6–8, 1993, at least 173 people died and 5,000 other inhabitants were made homeless in Venezuela as a result of tropical storm Bret. In Guarico state alone, the value of losses was estimated to be more than \$4.5 million. On Aug. 15, the capital city of Caracas was also hit by exceptionally heavy rains, further aggravating the problems caused by Bret. Many of the poorer sections of Caracas lost electricity, telephone service, and fresh water. Polluted waters were also released from ruptured sewers in the affected areas. The situation was made worse by the lack of fresh drinking water, because water trucks could not enter areas where housing was susceptible to mudslides and flooding. On Aug. 19, U.S. Ambassador Michael Skol declared a disaster due to the persistent excessive rains during and following tropical storm Bret. OFDA's \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was committed to local relief programs administered through the Ladies Committee of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance.

**OFDA Assistance . . . . . \$25,000**

# Summary of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance  
OFDA-Administered Funds  
October 1, 1992–September 30, 1993

This chart includes funds from the International Disaster Assistance Account, monies borrowed from USAID development assistance accounts, and OFDA disaster travel funds.

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
AFGHANISTAN	09/21/93	Locust Infestation	—
AFRICA REGIONAL <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—
ALBANIA	11/30/92	Floods	11
ANGOLA	10/02/92	Displaced Persons	—
ARGENTINA <sup>2</sup>	05/22/92	Floods	—
ARMENIA	12/08/92	Emergency	—
BENIN	02/22/93	Refugees	—
BOLIVIA	12/09/92	Floods/Landslide	49
BURMA	06/09/93	Fire	—
CHINA	09/17/93	Dam Burst	290
ECUADOR	03/31/93	Floods	—
EGYPT	10/15/92	Earthquake	561
ERITREA	04/20/93	Tornado	3

AFFECTED	AMOUNT (\$)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
—	25,000	Ambassador's Authority given to the U.N. Coordinator to Afghanistan to purchase pesticides and sprayers
—	132,500	Funding for a DHA senior information writer for the Special Emergency Program for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA)
35,000	25,000	Funds to UNDP to purchase heaters for flood victims
1,963,000	12,419,001	Grants with WVRD, Africare, IMC, CARE, and CRS for food distribution and immunization, health, and nutrition assistance; contributions to UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP consolidated emergency appeals; funding for an emergency disaster relief coordinator and a CDC epidemiologist
—	72,500	Purchase of plastic sheeting to replace quantities used from stockpile
—	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for food and fuel
—	25,000	Ambassador's Authority given to UNICEF for medicines
—	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief
8,273	5,000	Funds to UNDP for local purchase of food, clothing, and shelter materials
30,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief
5,000	70,330	Ambassador's Authority given to Partners of the Americas for basic food and shelter needs; emergency lighting for night excavation; 3-person engineering assessment team from USACE; local purchase of tent storage containers and beeswax sealant
—	187,000	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief; purchase, airlift, and storage of 500 tents; 3-person USGS assessment team
15,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority given to UNICEF for medical and shelter needs

# Summary of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
ETHIOPIA	10/26/92	Drought	—
ETHIOPIA	03/04/93	Locust Infestation	—
FIJI	01/04/93	Cyclone	21
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	12/10/92	Civil Strife	—
GHANA	02/19/93	Refugees	—
GUINEA-BISSAU	03/29/93	Refugees	—
HONDURAS	09/21/93	Tropical Storm	27
INDIA	11/19/92	Cyclone/Floods	179
INDIA	07/19/93	Floods	850
INDONESIA	12/13/92	Earthquake	2,080



AFFECTED	AMOUNT (\$)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
500,000	6,469,218	Grants to American Friends of AICF, CRS, WVRD, MSF/Holland, Irish CONCERN; emergency assistance to WFP for demobilized soldiers
—	248,370	Purchase and transport of radios, protective clothing, and malathion
10,000	60,500	Ambassador's Authority given to Government of Fiji for the local purchase of tarpaulins and watercans; purchase and transport of seed
4,000,000	34,566,860	Grants with IMC, American Friends of AICF, MSF, Equilibre, IRC, CRS, ICRC; DART support funds; travel of CDC epidemiologist and public health engineer; water purification tablets and transport; Congressional earmarks of \$20 million for Bosnia and \$5 million for Kosovo; shipment of plastic sheeting to stockpile for replacement; contracts with DART members; additional transport costs for heaters
—	25,000	Ambassador's Authority given to UNICEF for the procurement of medicines and medical supplies
20,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority given to Africare for drilling wells and providing potable water
67,000	76,800	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief; DOD airlift of plastic sheeting, water jugs and tanks; shipment and replacement of plastic sheeting
—	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief
30,000,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for food, water, and shelter assistance
85,000	292,940	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief; purchase of plastic sheeting

# Summary of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
IRAQ <sup>2</sup>	03/27/91	Displaced Persons	—
IRAQ <sup>3</sup>	—	Emergency	—
JAMAICA	05/28/93	Floods	9
KENYA	10/07/92	Drought	—
LEBANON	07/28/93	Displaced Persons	132
LIBERIA	10/16/92	Civil Strife	—
MALAWI	10/07/92	Drought	—
MEXICO	01/08/93	Floods/Mudslides	24
MONGOLIA	04/02/93	Winter Weather	7
MOZAMBIQUE <sup>1</sup>	12/01/92	Drought/Civil Strife	—
NAMIBIA	11/09/92	Drought	—
NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES <sup>3</sup>	—	Food Shortage	—

AFFECTED	AMOUNT (\$)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
—	7,692	Storage costs and amended contract with INTERTECT
750,000	4,231,073	Grant with SCF/UK to rehabilitate 100 km of road; funds for administrative support of the DART; purchase and shipment of 3 communications systems; contracts with various DART members
4,290	24,039	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief
—	855,031	Grants to MSF/Spain, Action Nord Sud, ARC, WVRD, and FHI for emergency relief programs; WFP food needs assessment; drought relief monitor
350,000	225,000	Ambassador's Authority given to four different NGOs assisting the displaced persons; issued small grants to eleven indigenous relief groups in southern Lebanon and west Bekaa
—	5,389,626	Grants to CRS, MSF/Belgium, Africare, American Friends of AICF, and the American Red Cross; contributed to a UNDP emergency logistics support program and to UNICEF's health and nutrition activities
7,000,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for repairing and maintaining 450 boreholes
25,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief
121,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for the local purchase of food and clothing
3,800,000	9,113,544	Grants with WVRD, MSF/France, CRS, American Friends of AICF, FHI, AirServ for airlifts and emergency activities; purchase of three vehicles; and emergency monitor/information officer
—	77,073	Grant with IMC for water drilling project; purchase of computer equipment for Peace Corps/Namibia
—	2,646	Travel of OFDA health Officer to participate in immunization program and shipping costs for electronics

# Summary of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
NEPAL	07/22/93	Floods	1,115
NICARAGUA <sup>2</sup>	09/02/92	Earthquake	—
NICARAGUA	08/20/93	Floods	31
PAKISTAN	09/16/93	Locust Infestation	—
PARAGUAY <sup>2</sup>	05/11/92	Floods	—
PHILIPPINES	10/27/92	Floods/Lahars	—
PHILIPPINES	02/04/93	Volcanic Eruption	77
RWANDA	02/18/93	Displaced Persons	—
SIERRA LEONE	06/16/93	Displaced Persons	—
SOLOMON ISLANDS	01/15/93	Cyclone	5
SOMALIA	10/02/92	Civil Strife	—

<b>AFFECTED</b>	<b>AMOUNT (\$)</b>	<b>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</b>
400,000	251,259	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief; grant with MSF/France for shelter, sanitation and medical program; and CDC epidemiologists/public health advisors
—	41,727	Replacement and shipment of plastic sheeting to the Panama stockpile
61,190	205,768	Funds to airlift food and transport plastic sheeting
—	817,425	Ambassador's Authority given to FAO for the purchase of pesticides; grant to FAO for the locust eradication program; and contribution to USAID's Asia Bureau RSSA with USDA for its efforts in controlling the locust outbreak
—	8,794	Shipment of replacement plastic sheeting to stockpile
52,800	642,564	Transport and purchase of plastic sheeting; replacement of plastic sheeting; and funds to cover costs for movement of emergency relief
—	35,500	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief; USGS volcanologist to assist the Government of the Philippines
350,000	4,294,652	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency support of the logistical operation; purchase and transport of plastic sheeting, blankets, and water jugs; grants to CRS and MSF/Belgium
1,486,000	1,562,082	Grants with UNICEF, CRS, American Friends of AICF, and Africare; emergency disaster relief coordinator
88,500	15,000	Ambassador's Authority used for the local purchase of food for emergency feeding programs
4,500,000	49,037,305	Spare parts for water system; equipment to set up a satellite network; DART team; grants with MSF, Southern Air Transport, WFP, ICRC, World Concern, SCF/UK, SCF/US, IMC, ADRA, CISP, Refugee Policy Group, CARE, DHA, assessment teams; costs for equipment and staffing of operations center for UNOSOM in Somalia

# Summary of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
SOUTHERN AFRICA	10/21/92	Drought	—
SUDAN	10/26/92	Civil Strife/DPs	—
SWAZILAND <sup>1</sup>	11/04/92	Drought	—
TAJIKISTAN	12/01/92	Civil Strife	50,000
TAJIKISTAN	05/08/93	Floods	—
TOGO	02/19/93	Displaced Persons	—
UKRAINE	09/20/93	Floods	—
UNITED NATIONS <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—
VANUATU	04/19/93	Cyclone	4
VENEZUELA	08/19/93	Tropical Storm	173

<b>AFFECTED</b>	<b>AMOUNT (\$)</b>	<b>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</b>
—	655,806	Grant to MSF/Belgium to drill boreholes; contractor to assess and evaluate nutrition relief activities; contractor to evaluate the USG's response to the drought in southern Africa
4,000,000	47,421,452	Plastic sheeting and blankets; grants with CARE, NPA, MSF/France, American Friends of AICF, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, Southern Air Transport, MCI, MSF/Holland, WVRD, Action Africa in Need, IRC, ICRC, International Air Sweden, CRS, ADRA; contract with FFP officer; funding for UN Emergency Unit staff positions; contract with a emergency/disaster assistance coordinator for southern Sudan; CDC epidemiologist; purchase of communications equipment; funding for a USDA RSSA to assess relief situation in southern Sudan
—	1,866,090	Grant to WFP for the acquisition of agricultural inputs
500,000	80,882	Funds given to a local relief program in lieu of the Ambassador's Authority; contractor to support the humanitarian assistance effort
8,200	500,874	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief; DOD airlifts of tents, tent repair kits, plastic sheeting, blankets, and water jugs
—	55,238	Ambassador's Authority given to CRS to support the emergency food distribution program; OFDA-funded assessment team to make recommendations on displaced persons and refugees in Togo, Benin, and Ghana
400,000	25,000	Ambassador's Authority used for the purchase of food and medical supplies
—	189,500	Extended grant with DHA to fund two staff members in Geneva, Switzerland
5,000	15,000	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief
—	25,000	Ambassador's Authority committed to local relief programs administered through the Ladies Committee of the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance

# Summary of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

continued

COUNTRY	DATE	DISASTER	DEAD
VIETNAM	10/24/92	Floods	56
YEMEN	02/11/93	Floods	30
YEMEN	06/30/93	Locust Infestation	—
ZAIRE	11/27/92	Displaced Persons	—
ZAIRE	02/08/93	Civil Strife	—
<b>TOTAL</b>			55,734

*Note:* The numbers of dead and affected for disasters carried over from previous year(s) have been previously counted and are not included in this report; otherwise, a dash (—) indicates that information is currently unavailable.

<sup>1</sup>Includes obligations for drought in Mozambique and Swaziland

<sup>2</sup>Carried over from previous year(s)

<sup>3</sup>Non-declared

*Disaster summary:* 72 relief operations, 65 new declared disasters (53 countries), 4 carried over from previous year(s), 3 undeclared, and 19 disaster types

*Note:* The five FY 1993 declared disasters for displaced persons in Zaire are not listed separately. See Zaire-Displaced Persons for more detailed information on each declared disaster.



AFFECTED	AMOUNT (\$)	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
230,000	241,736	Ambassador's Authority used for the local purchase of relief supplies and distribution to flood victims through the Vietnamese Red Cross; grant to World Concern for flood victim assistance
—	100,000	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief; funding for laboratory equipment and a disease surveillance/treatment program
—	275,000	Ambassador's Authority contributed to FAO for emergency relief efforts; grant to the FAO for the locust control program
20,000	5,283,568	Ambassador's Authority to assist the displaced to their final destinations; grants to MSF/Belgium and WVRD to establish a transit camp and to assist in a resettlement program; Ambassador's Authority given to the SOM to provide food, water, and sanitation; grant to SOM for food, medical supplies, and shelter; airlift and distribution of plastic sheeting; funding for assessment team members; Ambassador's Authority provided to MSF/Belgium for food and water and sanitation facilities; Ambassador's Authority provided to UNICEF to distribute basic medicines, blankets, and tents; Ambassador's Authority used by MSF/Belgium to upgrade existing water and sanitation facilities (See Note)
—	1,214,725	Ambassador's Authority used for emergency relief; grant to CRS for a food distribution program
60,890,253	189,738,690	